WHAT A SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW

THE SOLDIER'S CATECHISM

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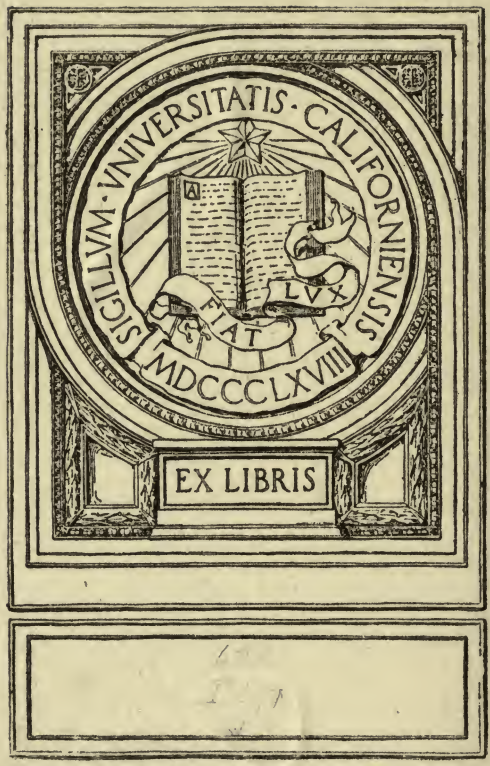
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT
Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army

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Introduction

By Major-General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A.

The conditions under which modern wars are fought are ever making increasing demands on the individual soldier. The size of armies has increased beyond all previous conception; methods of leadership have been perfected but due to the increased difficulties in the control of men in fire swept areas, this leadership must be carried so far as to be almost automatic after the intention of the leader has been announced, or until a new order is signalled. The individual soldier must know how to interpret accurately orders and signals, for the enemy's fire may often so isolate him from his leader and comrades, perhaps only a step away, that he may be thrown on his own initiative in making his actions conform to those of the whole line; he may have to use his own judgment in opening fire, in advancing, in intrenching; he may have to prepare his own food, to dress his own wound unaided, or assist a wounded comrade.

The officer must be well trained to prepare his command for such a test. In doing so he trains individual soldiers and finally moulds them into an organization, which he handles as a unit or as a combination of units.

This training of the individual, if complete, means the development of discipline and character as well as the physical development of the soldier, training in the care and effective use of the weapons issued, individual sanitation, and the ability to care for one's self in camp, in the field, and in the trenches.

Are we willing to place our sons in such a position untrained, undisciplined, ignorant of how to advance under fire, how to use cover, how to properly use their arms, how to intrench when further advance has been halted, how to stem the flow of blood from a wound which a trained soldier might have avoided? What government wishes to force its untrained youth forward to such a sacrifice? A nation which plans to combat disciplined troops with raw or partially trained levies, must send forward

an army at least twice that of the enemy; must stand ready to give liberally from its manhood to replace frightful losses, and even then have no guarantee of success.

It is the fundamental duty of the state to provide for its defense; to have sufficient trained men available for the purpose because it is no less than murder for a nation to permit its youth untrained to war in the modern sense to enter battle to-day.

It is likewise the duty of every citizen to fit himself by means of the opportunities which the government should offer, and so be able to render efficient service to the state as a trained soldier in the event of need. For this purpose "The Soldier's Catechism" should be an efficient help.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major-General,
Chief of Staff.

Office of the Chief of Staff,
Washington, D. C.,
May 22, 1916.

Note

An attempt has been made to formulate these questions and answers in as simple language as possible in order that the average soldier may readily understand them; no attempt has been made to follow strict grammatical or technical rules if the idea could be conveyed in a simpler form. These questions are not intended to supersede instruction by the company commander on the subjects covered, but are intended to be used as an aid to the enlisted man in obtaining a better understanding of the subject when taken up by his instructors.

THE COMPILERS

WHAT A SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW

CHAPTER I

RIFLE AND EQUIPMENT

1. Q. From what articles issued to you for field service should you never become separated?

   A. (a) Rifle and bayonet.
   (b) Ammunition.
   (c) Intrenching tool.
   (d) Pack and cartridge belt.

2. Q. What articles constitute your field kit?

   A.
   1 Bayonet and scabbard
   1 Brush and thong
   1 Front sight cover
   1 Rifle, U. S., Cal. 30
   1 Bacon can
   1 Condiment can
   1 Canteen
   1 Canteen cover
   1 Cartridge belt, Cal. 30
   1 Cup
   1 First aid package
   1 Fork
   1 Gun sling
   1 Knife
   1 Haversack
   1 Pack carrier
   1 Pouch for first aid package
   1 Meat can
   1 Spoon
   1 Shelter half and rope
   5 Shelter ten pins
   1 Poncho (slicker for mounted men)
   1 Blanket
   1 Drawers
   1 Cake of soap
   1 Tooth brush
   1 Comb
   2 Pr. socks, light wool
   1 Soap
   1 Towel
   1 Identification tag and tape
   1 Intrenching tool
   1 Undershirt
   1 housewife (for one man of each squad)
   Ammunition and rations if issued.

3. Q. What is carried in the surplus kit?

   A.
   1 breeches
   1 shirt, olive drab
   2 pr. socks.
   1 undershirt
   1 drawers
   1 shoes, russet, marching
   1 pr. shoe laces

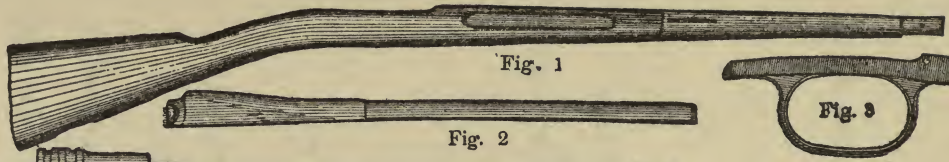

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Fig. 2

Fig. 3

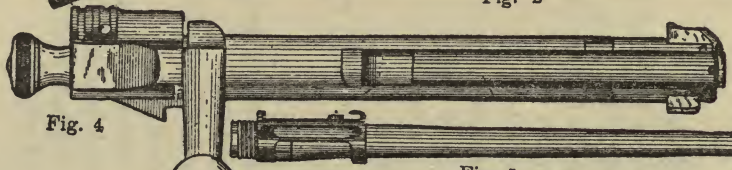
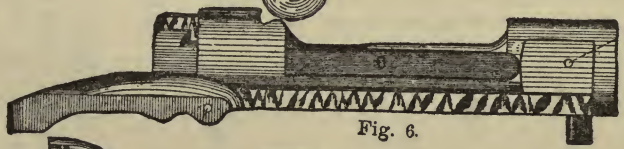


Fig. 4

Fig. 5



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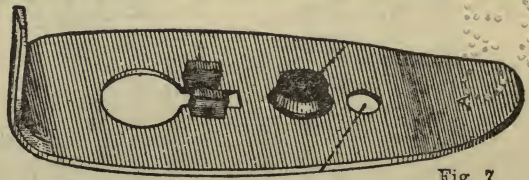

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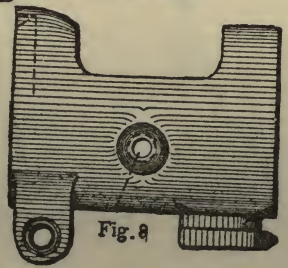

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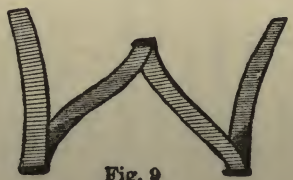

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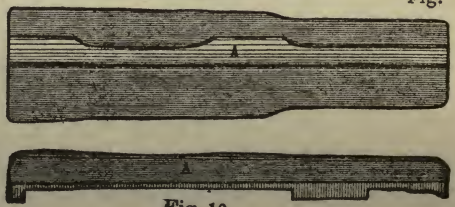


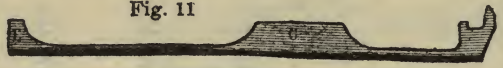
Fig. 10

4. Q. How should you pack your bundle which is to go into the squad surplus kit bag?
   A. Socks to be rolled tightly, one pair in toe of each shoe, shoes placed together, heels at opposite ends, soles outward, wrapped tightly in underwear, and bundle securely tied around the middle by the extra pair of shoe laces—each bundle to be tagged with the company number of the owner. Breeches and olive drab shirts to be neatly folded and packed on the top and sides of the layers of bundles when placed in surplus kit bags.

Rifle and Bayonet

5. Q. What is the name and caliber of your rifle?
   A. U. S. Magazine rifle, caliber 30.
6. Q. What is the number of your rifle?
   A. Number "——."
7. Q. Where do you find the number of your rifle?
   A. On the right side of front end of receiver.
8. Q. What is meant by caliber?
   A. The distance across the bore measured between the lands. In this rifle, thirty hundredths of an inch.
9. Q. Point out the following parts on Pages 4, 6 and 8 and explain their use:
   Q. Stock?
   A. Fig. 1. The metallic parts of the gun are mounted on the stock.
   Q. Hand guard?
   A. Fig. 2. To protect the hand when the barrel of the gun becomes heated.
   Q. Guard?
   A. Fig. 3. To protect the trigger. Also anchors the barrel and stock by means of two screws.
   Q. Bolt?
   A. Fig. 4. Contains firing and extracting mechanism.
   Q. Barrel?
   A. Fig. 5. Has front sight stud and rear sight base attached and the bore has four lands and grooves. The twist is uniform, one turn in ten inches.

Fig. 11



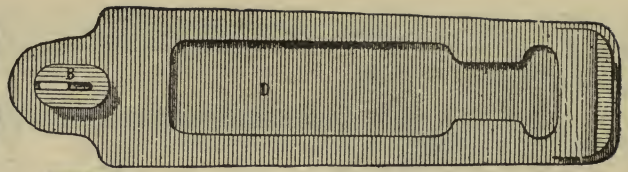
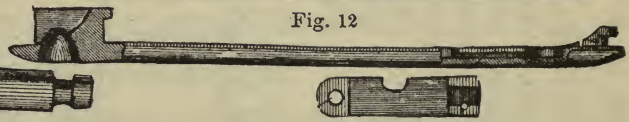


Fig. 12

Fig. 13



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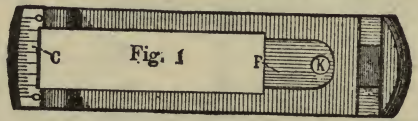
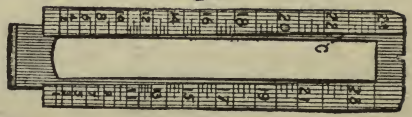


Fig. 1



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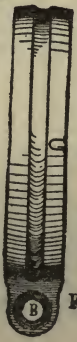

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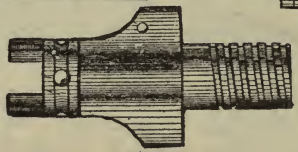


Fig. 18

Fig. 19

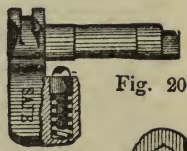
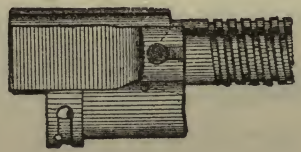


Fig. 20



Q. Receiver?

A. Fig. 6. Contains loading, firing, extracting and ejecting mechanism.

Q. Butt plate?

A. Fig. 7. To protect the butt of the stock.

Q. Upper band?

A. Fig. 8. Fastens muzzle of barrel to stock.

Q. Magazine spring?

A. Fig. 9. Presses against and lifts the follower.

Q. Follower?

A. Fig. 10. Holds cartridges in proper position for loading and unloading.

Q. Extractor?

A. Fig. 11. Draws cartridges and shells from chamber.

Q. Floor plate?

A. Fig. 12. Contains seat for magazine spring.

Q. Firing pin?

A. Fig. 13. Forces striker forward when main spring is released.

Q. Movable base?

A. Fig. 14. Movable base for rear sight leaf and is used to correct for windage.

Q. Rear sight leaf and slide?

A. Fig. 15. Used for setting correct elevation for firing.

Q. Trigger?

A. Fig. 16. For discharging the piece.

Q. Lower band?

A. Fig. 17. Binds stock and hand guard to barrel.

Q. Sleeve?

A. Fig. 18. Connects bolt and firing pin.

Q. Cut-off?

A. Fig. 19. Regulates use of cartridges in magazine. When "OFF" allows rifle to be used as a single loader; when "ON" as a magazine loader and in middle position allows bolt to be taken from receiver.

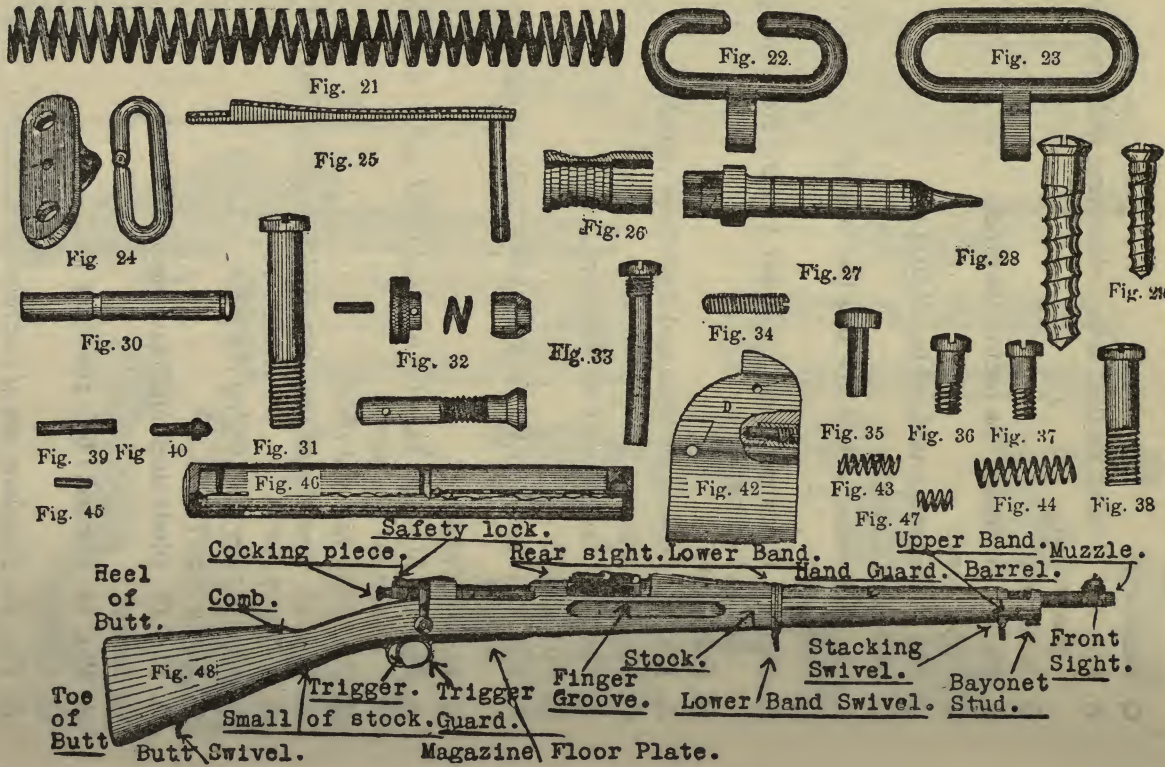


Fig. 21
Fig. 22.
Fig. 23
Fig. 24
Fig. 25
Fig. 26
Fig. 27
Fig. 28
Fig. 29
Fig. 30
Fig. 31
Fig. 32
Fig. 33
Fig. 34
Fig. 35
Fig. 36
Fig. 37
Fig. 38
Fig. 39
Fig. 40
Fig. 41
Fig. 42
Fig. 43
Fig. 44
Fig. 45
Fig. 46
Fig. 47
Fig. 48
Safety lock.
Cocking piece.
Rear sight.
Lower Band.
Upper Band.
Muzzle.
Hand Guard.
Barrel.
Heel of Butt.
Comb.
Stock.
Stacking Swivel.
Front Sight.
Finger Groove.
Bayonet Stud.
Toe of Butt
Trigger.
Trigger Guard.
Lower Band Swivel.
Small of stock.
Butt Swivel.
Magazine Floor Plate.

Q. Safety lock?

A. Fig. 20. To prevent the piece from being accidentally discharged.

Q. Main spring?

A. Fig. 21. When released it supplies the striker with sufficient force to explode the primer.

Q. Stacking swivel?

A. Fig. 22. It is attached to upper band and is used for forming stacks.

Q. Lower band swivel?

A. Fig. 23. Holds upper end of sling.

Q. Butt swivel?

A. Fig. 24. Holds lower end of sling.

Q. Lower band spring?

A. Fig. 25. Prevents lower band from slipping.

Q. Firing pin sleeve?

A. Fig. 26. Connects firing pin and striker. Also holds main spring in place.

Q. Striker?

A. Fig. 27. Explodes the primer in cartridge.

Q. Butt plate screw, large?

A. Fig. 28. Fastens toe of butt plate to stock.

Q. Butt plate screw, small?

A. Fig. 29. Fastens heel of butt plate to stock.

Q. Butt swivel screw?

A. Fig. 29. Fastens butt swivel to stock. May be used in heel of butt plate if necessary.

Q. Cut-off spindle?

A. Fig. 30. For the cut-off to work on.

Q. Rear guard screw?

A. Fig. 31. Secures the guard to the receiver.

Q. Windage screw, assembled?

A. Fig. 32. Secures the movable base to the fixed base.

Q. Upper band screw?

A. Fig. 33. Secures upper band to stock.

Q. Cut-off spindle screw?

A. Fig. 34. To hold cut-off spindle in place.

Q. Sear joint pin?

A. Fig. 35. Hinges the sear to the receiver.

Q. Lower band screw?

A. Fig. 36. Fastens lower band swivel to lower band.

Q. Stacking swivel screw?

A. Fig. 37. Fastens stacking swivel to upper band and is longer than lower band screw.

Q. Front guard screw?

A. Fig. 38. Secures the guard to the receiver.

Q. Joint pin?

A. Fig. 39. Hinge for sight leaf.

Q. Cut-off spring spindle?

A. Fig. 40. Keeps the cut-off in its seat in the receiver.

Q. Front sight?

A. Fig. 42. Set in slot in movable stud.

Q. Cut-off spring?

A. Fig. 43. Sets over cut-off spring spindle.

Q. Sear spring?

A. Fig. 44. Holds sear in place.

Q. Front sight pin?

A. Fig. 45. Fastens front sight to movable base.

Q. Oiler and thong case?

A. Fig. 46. To carry oil, cleaning brush and thong. It is kept in butt of piece.

Q. Floor plate catch spring?

A. Fig. 47. Holds the floor plate in its seat.

Q. Point out on Fig. 48 the following: Muzzle, Barrel, Upper Band, Stacking Swivel, Stock, Hand Guard, Lower Band, Finger Groove, Bolt Handle, Cocking Piece, Safety Lock, Safety Lug, Trigger, Trigger Guard, Small of Stock, Comb, Butt Swivel, Butt, Toe and Heel, and Bayonet Stud.

10. Q. For what is the oil which is carried in oiler and thong case used?

A. For lubricating the working parts only.

11. Q. How should you put the oiler and thong case in your rifle?

A. It should be put in so that the leather tipped cap will be next to the butt plate cap.

12. Q. After firing ball cartridges from your rifle, what remains in the bore?

A. The burned and unburned pieces of smokeless powder.

13. Q. If you leave this in, what happens?

A. It will eat and wear away the bore.

14. Q. What is the proper end from which to clean a rifle?

A. The breech.

15. Q. What is issued to you for cleaning your rifle?

A. The barrack cleaning rod.

16. Q. What kind of rags should you use?

A. Canton flannel.

17. Q. Into what size and shape are these rags cut?

A. Into squares about one to one and a half inches.

18. Q. What should you always do before putting your rifle away?

A. Wipe it off with oil.

19. Q. Take the bolt apart and assemble it.

20. Q. How do you clean the bolt?

A. By taking it apart and cleaning all the parts with an oiled rag, and then drying them.

21. Q. What do you do just before putting the bolt together again?

A. Oil lightly the firing pin, the barrel of the sleeve, the well of the bolt and all the cams.

22. Q. How do you care for the stock and hand guard?

A. Put on a light coating of raw linseed oil once a month. Also after any wetting from either rain or dew.

23. Q. Is the oil rubbed in?

A. Yes, rubbed in well.

24. Q. Are you allowed to take your rifle apart?

A. No, except by permission of the company commander.

25. Q. What is the greatest range of your rifle?

A. 5465 yards, or about three and one-tenth miles.

26. Q. What is the range of effective fire?

A. Eight hundred yards and under.

27. Q. What is the length and weight of your rifle without bayonet?

A. A little over forty-three inches long and weighs eight and sixty-nine one hundredths pounds.

28. Q. What is necessary in order that your rifle will work properly and be free from rust at all times?

A. That the working parts are always well cleaned and oiled.

29. Q. What should you do in case a cartridge fails to fire?

A. Do not draw bolt back immediately, but cock rifle by pulling back the cocking piece.

30. Q. After firing when should the rifle be cleaned?

A. Not later than the evening of the day you fired it.

31. Q. What cleaning materials are needed for the proper care of your rifle?

A. A suitable rack or table upon which to fit the rifle in notches and also for the convenient holding of the cleaning material.

(b) A barrack cleaning rod suitable for cleaning full length of bore from the breech.

(c) Flannel patches cut to fit the bore properly.

(d) Salsoda dissolved in water—as much soda as will dissolve in the water.

(e) Cosmic, number 30, soft—a heavy grease issued by the government.

(f) Sperm oil.

(g) Linseed oil.

32. Q. In ordinary cases how should you clean the bore?

A. Take out the bolt. Place rifle on the cleaning rack or

table, soak a flannel patch in the salsoda solution. With cleaning rod push the patch through bore from breech, running it back and forth full length of bore several times. Do this with several more patches. Now, do the same with several perfectly dry patches. Dip a patch in the cosmic and swab the bore as before. Put the rifle away for the day. Next day first swab out all the cosmic and then do exactly as you did on the preceding day, which will leave your rifle bore covered with a coating of cosmic.

33. Q. What is metal fouling?

A. It consists of small flakes of metal left near the muzzle by the cupro-nickel jacket of the bullet.

34. Q. What is the objection to this in your rifle?

A. If left in, the bore will become pitted under the metal fouling.

35. Q. When should you look for metal fouling?

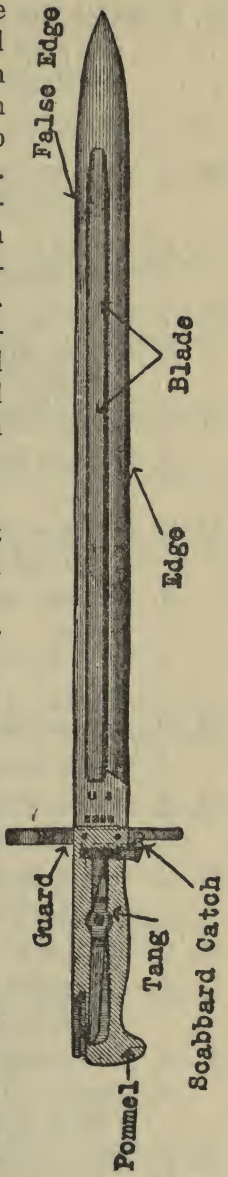
A. When cleaning the bore and after you have run through the perfectly dry patches; examine near muzzle looking through the muzzle end of rifle.

36. Q. What does metal fouling look like?

A. Like flakes, smears or lumps of silver sticking to the rifling.

37. Q. What should I do about it?

A. I should at once take the rifle to the quartermaster sergeant, artificer or other person designated by the company commander to remove metal fouling.



38. Q. Point out the following parts of the bayonet from the cut page 13: Blade, Edge, False Edge, Guard, Scabbard Catch, Pommel and Tang.

Use of Cover in Connection with the Rifle

39. Q. When firing upon the enemy and taking cover, for what must you look out?
    A. I must be able to fire easily and with good effect upon the enemy.
40. Q. How must you advance upon the enemy?
    A. I must advance rapidly and steadily and get as much cover as possible when I am doing so.
41. Q. Why should you not stay too long in any one place?
    A. Because the enemy is apt to locate me and fire upon me.
42. Q. Before starting forward from one position, what should you do?
    A. I should select the next position at which I want to stop.

Ammunition

43. Q. How much ammunition do you carry in your belt?
    A. One hundred rounds.
44. Q. How are ball cartridges issued?
    A. In clips of five.
45. Q. Why does the bullet have a sharp point?
    A. To offer less resistance to the air.
46. Q. What is a bandoleer?
    A. A bandoleer is an olive drab cloth cartridge carrier with six pockets.
47. Q. How many clips are there in a bandoleer?
    A. Twelve clips, two in each pocket, making a total of sixty cartridges.
48. Q. How do you open the bandoleer pockets?
    A. By pulling the piece of tape which is sewed along the seam.

49. Q. What ammunition does a soldier use first in battle?
    A. That which he carries in bandoleers.
50. Q. What ammunition should be held as reserve?
    A. The thirty rounds which he carries in the right three pockets of his field belt.
51. Q. When does he use this reserve ammunition?
    A. Only when ordered by an officer.
52. Q. How much ammunition will a soldier have for use during a one day's fight?
    A. That which he carries with him into the fight and what he may pick up from the dead and wounded.
53. Q. Why is it very important that he should save his ammunition?
    A. Because when his ammunition is gone he is almost helpless.
54. Q. How many bandoleers does he carry when he goes into a fight?
    A. Two.
55. Q. How much ammunition does that give him?
    A. One hundred rounds in belt and one hundred and twenty rounds in the bandoleers, in all two hundred and twenty rounds.
56. Q. If he is sent forward with ammunition to the firing line, would he remain upon the firing line or return?
    A. Remain on the firing line and fight, always.
57. Q. Should he ever leave the firing line to get ammunition?
    A. No.
58. Q. Should he ever leave the firing line without proper authority for any purpose?
    A. No. If he does he is guilty of "skulking."
59. Q. What are the names of the parts of the cartridge?
    A. Brass case, primer, charge of smokeless powder and the bullet.
60. Q. What information is stamped on the case?

A. The initials of the place of manufacture, the number of the month and year of manufacture.

61. Q. Of what is the bullet made?

A. A core of lead and tin composition with a jacket of cupro-nickel.

Intrenching Tool

62. Q. For what purpose are you issued intrenching tools?

A. To help protect myself against the enemy's fire.

63. Q. What thickness of dry sand will protect you from rifle fire?

A. About ten inches.

64. Q. How much moist sand?

A. About fourteen inches.

65. Q. How much dirt without sand?

A. About twenty inches.

66. Q. What kind of a trench does Fig. 1, page 17, show?

A. Hasty cover trench.

67. Q. What kind of a trench does Fig. 2, page 17, show?

A. Kneeling trench.

68. Q. What kind of a trench does Fig. 3, page 17, show?

A. Deep and narrow fire trench.

69. Q. What kind of a trench does Fig. 4, page 17, show?

A. Same as number 3, except that a passage way has been provided.

70. Q. What kind of a trench does Fig. 5, page 17, show?

A. Same as number 4, except that overhead cover has been provided.

71. Q. What kind of a trench does Fig. 6, page 17, show?

A. The Spanish trench. This trench, unlike all the others shown in cut, has no parapet.

72. Q. What is headcover?

A. Sand bags, logs or other material placed on parapet to afford protection to the head while firing.

73. Q. What is overhead cover?

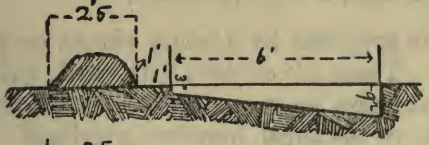


Fig. 1.

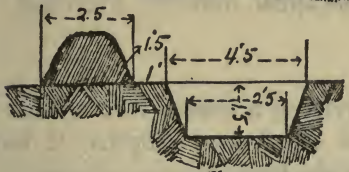


Fig. 2

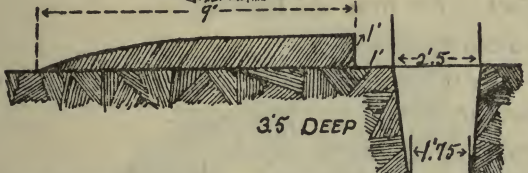


Fig. 3.

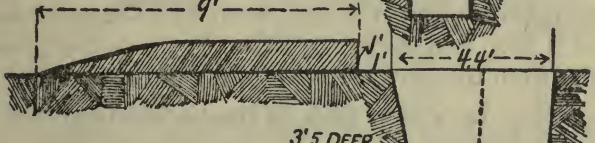


Fig. 4

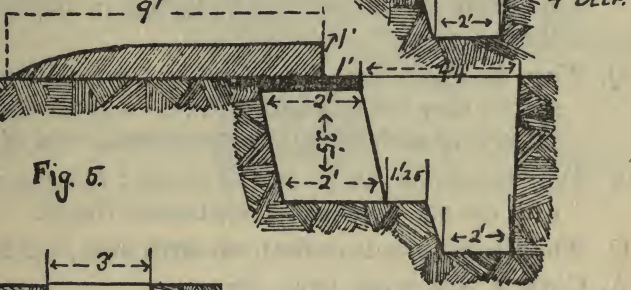


Fig. 5.

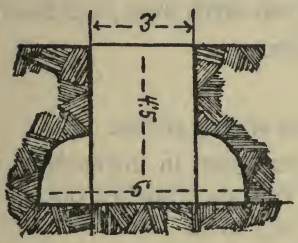


Fig. 6.

A. Overhead cover is provided by placing planks or poles under parapet. These are covered with earth and sod of sufficient thickness to protect the men in trench from fragments of shrapnel bursting overhead. See Fig. 5, page 17.

74. Q. What is a traverse?

A. A partition of earth dividing a trench into smaller portions, such as squad or platoon lengths; it reduces the effect of fire from the flanks.

75. Q. What is a cover trench?

A. A cover trench is a trench built in rear of the fire trench to afford protection for the support.

76. Q. What is a communicating trench?

A. One which connects the fire trench with the cover trench. It is deep and narrow and usually zigzagged to escape fire from the flanks.

77. Q. When you have sand bags in trench when and for what are they used?

A. For head cover when actually firing on the enemy. At other times they should be left in the bottom of trench.

78. Q. When you put your sand bags up for head cover, how should they be arranged or fixed to give you greatest amount of protection with the greatest field of fire?

A. They should be placed on the parapet forming an angle with the narrow end of angle toward trench.

79. Q. What should you do to the fresh earth from your trenches?

A. Cover it with grass, twigs, etc.

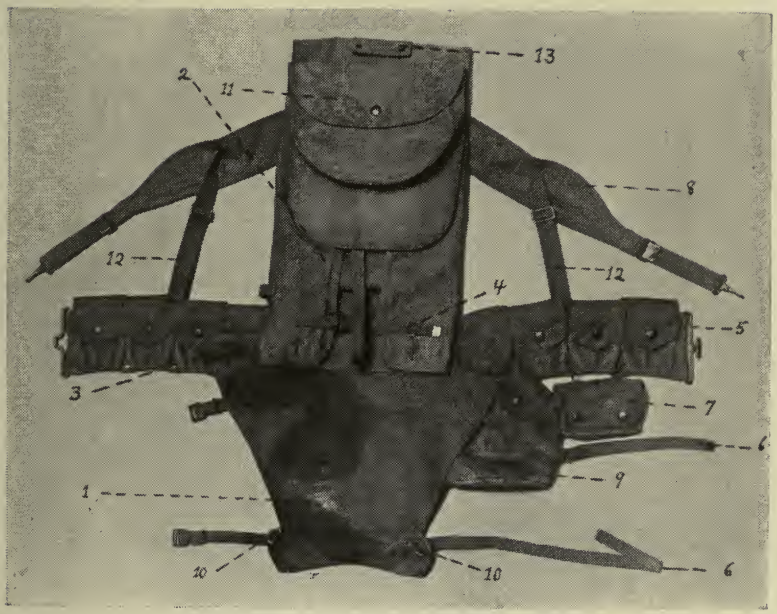
80. Q. Why do you do this?

A. To make them harder for the enemy to see.

(*Note*) A good method for instruction in intrenching is to construct models of the various trenches out of thin lumber or sand on a scale of 1 to 12.

81. Q. What care should you take of intrenching tools?

A. Should be kept sharp and clean, free from rust and in serviceable condition at all times.



The Infantry Equipment, Model 1910.

82. Q. How should the pickaxe be used?

A. Should be worked from front to rear, not sideways. Lift the pick well above the head with both hands. The helve should slide easily through the hand nearest the pickhead, and full use should be made of weight of the tool.

83. Q. How should the shovel be used?

A. The thigh should be used to help in thrusting shovel under the earth which has been loosened by the pick. Throw the earth without a jerk, the hand nearest the blade sliding freely up the handle.

The Infantry Equipment, Model 1910

84. Q. Using plate, show your instructor the following parts of your equipment:

1. Pack carrier
2. Haversack and flap
3. Coupling strap
4. Binding straps of haversack
5. Cartridge belt
6. Pack binding straps
7. 1st aid pouch
8. Pack suspenders
9. Canteen cover
10. Lower suspension rings
11. Meat can pouch
12. Belt suspenders
13. Flap for intrenching tool

85. Q. How should you adjust the belt?

A. So that it will fit loosely about the waist and rest well down over the hip bones and below the pit of the stomach.

86. Q. Why do you wear suspenders with this belt?

A. It distributes the weight over the body, part on the shoulders and part on the waist.

87. Q. In adjusting the belt, of what should you be careful?

A. To see that the adjustment is made equally from both ends of the adjusting strap, so that the centre eyelet will come in the middle of back of the belt when it is worn.

88. Q. How should you fill the belt?

A. (a) Unsnap the flap of the pocket and the interior retaining snap.

(b) Lay the retaining strap out flat in prolongation of the pocket.

(c) Insert a clip, points of bullets up, in front of retaining strap.

(d) Press clip down until base of clip rests on bottom of pocket.

(e) Press retaining strap over the bullet points and fasten it to the outside of pocket by means of fastener provided.

(f) Insert a second clip, points down, in rear of first clip.

(g) Press down until points rest on bottom of pocket.

(h) Close the flap of the pocket and fasten with fastener provided. Fill other pockets in the same way.

89. Q. Where should you attach the first aid pouch?

A. Under the second pocket of the right section of the belt, unless armed with pistol, then I wear it on the left side of belt.

90. Q. Where should you attach the canteen?

A. Under the rear pocket of the right section of the belt.

91. Q. How should you attach the pack carrier to the haversack?

A. (a) Spread haversack on ground, inner side down, outer flaps to front.

(b) Place buttonholed edge of carrier, lettered side up, over buttonholed edge of haversack and lace together with coupling strap, beginning at the centre.

92. Q. How should you attach the cartridge belt to the haversack?

A. (a) Place haversack and pack-carrier on the ground, inner side down.

(b) Place the cartridge belt, pockets down and tops to the front, along the junction of the haversack and carrier.

(c) Insert the hook on rear belt suspender in centre eyelet of adjusting strap, so that end of hook will be on outside of belt.

(d) Insert the hooks on ends of front belt suspenders

in eyelets between the second and third pockets from the outer ends of the belt, so that end of hooks will be on the outside of the belt.

93. Q. How should you attach the bayonet scabbard to the haversack?

A. (a) Pass lower end of bayonet scabbard through loop provided on the side of the haversack body.

(b) Engage double hook attachment in the eyelets on outer flap of haversack inserting hooks from inside.

94. Q. How should you attach the intrenching tool carrier to the haversack?

A. (a) Fold outer flap of haversack over so that meat can pouch is on top.

(b) Pass intrenching tool carrier underneath meat can pouch and engage double hook attachment in eyelets in the flap provided, inserting the hooks from the underside.

95. Q. Where should the meat can, knife, fork, and spoon be carried?

A. In the meat can pouch.

96. Q. How should the pack be rolled?

A. (a) Spread shelter half on ground and fold in the triangular ends to make a square, the guy on the inside.

(b) Fold poncho once across its shortest dimension and lay it in centre of shelter half.

(c) Fold blanket same way.

(d) Place it on poncho.

(e) Put pins in fold of blanket, in centre and across shortest dimensions.

(f) Fold edges of shelter half snugly over blanket and poncho.

(g) Beginning on a side, roll tightly.

97. Q. From which side of pack do you roll?

A. (a) From short side if the short pack is to be worn.

(b) From long side if the long pack is to be worn.

98. Q. When is the short pack worn?

A. When rations, toilet articles and underwear are car-

ried in haversack just above upper end of rolled pack.

99. Q. When is the long pack worn?

A. When rations are not carried and the bacon and condiment cans (the latter inside the former), toilet articles and underwear are rolled up in the pack.

100. Q. How should the equipment be adjusted?

A. (a) Put on the equipment as you would slip on a coat, slipping arms one at a time through pack suspenders.

(b) Get another man to help you.

(c) Raise or lower belt by means of adjusting buckles on belt suspenders until belt is in proper position.

(d) Raise or lower it in rear until adjusting strap lies smoothly across small of the back.

(e) Using adjusting buckles on pack suspenders, raise or lower the load on the back until top of haversack is level with top of shoulders.

101. Q. What is the most important point in adjusting the equipment?

A. To see that the top of haversack is level with the top of shoulders and that pack suspenders are exactly level from where they are sewn on haversack top to where they touch the top of shoulders.

102. Q. Why should the top of haversack be level with the top of shoulders?

A. So that load will not tend to tear pack suspenders where they are sewn to haversack.

103. Q. How do you get rid of the pack without taking off the rest of the equipment?

A. Getting someone to help you will save time.

(a) Unsnap pack suspenders from the suspension rings and snap them in eyelets on top of belt and in rear of rear pockets on both sides.

(b) Support bottom of pack with left hand and with right grasp coupling strap (which is laced through the button holes) at its middle.

(c) Withdraw first one end and then the other from the button holes.

(d) Press down gently on pack with both hands and remove pack.

(e) Lace coupling strap into button holes along upper edge of pack carrier.

(f) Adjust the pack suspenders.

104. Q. Where can I find complete detailed information about the Infantry Equipment and pictures?

A. In pamphlet number 1717 called "Instructions for assembling the Infantry Equipment, model of 1910," issued by the War Department to each company.

105. Q. How will you get hold of it?

A. Ask my company commander.

106. Q. When is the pack a protection to you?

A. When I am lying down under shrapnel fire.

Care of Leather Equipment

For organizations having leather equipment.

107. Q. What should be done to preserve the life of leather?

A. It should be cleaned whenever dirt, grit or mud has collected on it or when it has become wet.

108. Q. How can you tell as to the condition of leather equipment?

A. So long as the leather is reasonably pliable, looks and feels well, no oil should be used, and soap and polish sparingly applied.

109. Q. How should you clean leather equipment?

A. Carefully wash each part with a sponge moistened with a thick lather made from clean water and castile soap; then rub it vigorously until thoroughly dry.

110. Q. How should you obtain a surface polish?

A. Apply a thick lather made from clean water and Frank Miller's soap, allow lather to dry and then rub thoroughly with a soft cloth.

111. Q. If you desire only a polish of your personal leather equipment what should be done?

A. Use the dressing supplied by the Ordnance Department. Apply sparingly to the surface and rub briskly with a dry cloth.

112. Q. What should be done when leather becomes hard and dry from exposure to wet or other cause?

A. It should be carefully washed and then oiled.

113. Q. How should it be washed in this case?

A. Use a damp sponge, squeezed nearly dry, rub it on castile soap and manipulate so as to form a thick lather, apply lather to surface of leather and let it stand until dry. When dry remove with a clean, damp sponge; spots particularly soiled may be rubbed with a moist, soaped cloth.

114. Q. How should it then be oiled?

A. While surface of the leather is still slightly moist from the washing apply "Neat's Foot Oil" with a cloth, moistened but not wet or saturated with the oil. The equipment should now be left alone for some time, a day if practicable, and then thoroughly rubbed with a coarse, dry cloth until the surface is clean.

115. Q. If equipment is properly cared for how often will it be necessary to oil it?

A. Not more than three or four times a year.

116. Q. When will this not be sufficient?

A. Under exceptional conditions of warm, moist climate or frequent wetting and drying.

Care of Clothing and Shoes

117. Q. Who is responsible for the proper care and appearance of your clothing?

A. I am.

118. Q. What is best rule to follow as to spots on clothing?

A. Remove as soon as possible.

119. Q. What will take out paint?

A. Turpentine.

120. Q. In what two ways can you remove grease spots?

A. (1) Place a piece of brown paper, newspaper or other absorbent paper over and under the stain and press with a hot iron.

(2) Moisten a clean, woolen rag with gasolene, rub the cloth briskly and press with a hot iron.

121. Q. What adds very greatly to the appearance of all uniforms?

A. To keep them neatly pressed.

122. Q. What is an inexpensive way to keep a good crease in a pair of trousers?

A. Moisten the crease lightly with a moist sponge, place them inside of blanket once folded on top of your mattress. By sleeping on them the heat of your body will give an excellent crease.

123. Q. What care should you give your buttons?

A. Gilt ornaments and buttons should be frequently polished. Bronze ornaments and buttons should be merely wiped clean.

124. Q. How should you remove dirt and mud from leggins, haversacks, canteen covers and articles of web equipment?

A. Wait until they dry and remove with a stiff brush being careful not to injure the material.

125. Q. How should you remove grease spots from leggins, haversacks, canteen covers and articles of web equipment?

A. The best way is to immerse the article completely in gasolene. If not enough gasolene on hand, make a suds from H. & H. soap (furnished by Ordnance Department) completely immerse the article in the suds and rub the soiled parts gently in clean water.

126. Q. Ordinarily what care is necessary for the shoes?

A. Keep them clean and polished.

127. Q. What should be done with shoes when they become thoroughly wet?

A. Fill them with dry oats, bran or sand and dry in the shade; never near a fire.

128. Q. If the leather becomes hard, dry or stiff what should be done?

A. Give shoes a slight coating of "Neat's Foot Oil," well rubbed in.

129. Q. Where is "Neat's Foot Oil" obtained?

A. Apply to the Company Quartermaster Sergeant as each company is supplied with it.

Inspection of Equipment

129½. Q. How is your personal field equipment displayed for inspection of quarters, permanent camp or shelter tent camp?

A. Always in the same manner; picture and description is given on pages 172 and 173, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911.

CHAPTER II

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Definitions

130. Q. What is meant by "battle sight"?

A. The position of the rear sight when the leaf is laid down.

131. Q. When is the battle sight used?

A. For firing at ranges up to 547 yards; not so accurate as the fixed sight and used when excitement, noise, etc., prevents giving ranges and the proper setting of the fixed sight.

132. Q. What is meant by a "column"?

A. When troops are arranged one behind another it is called a column. Example—a column of squads, a column of twos, a column of files.

133. Q. What is meant by distance?

A. Distance is space measured from front to rear. Example—the distance between front and rear rank is 40 inches; also distance between ranks in a column of squads is 40 inches.

134. Q. How is distance measured?

A. From the back of the man in front to the breast of the man in rear.

135. Q. What is the difference between "distance" and "interval"?

A. Distance is measured from front to rear, but interval is measured from right to left. Example—my distance from my front rank man is 40 inches but my interval from the man next to me in ranks is 4 inches.

136. Q. What is meant by a "file"?

A. A file is two men, the front rank man and his rear rank man.

137. Q. What is meant by the "file leader"?

A. The front rank man is spoken of as the file leader.

138. Q. What is meant by a "blank file"?

A. When the rear rank man is missing the file is spoken of as a blank file.

139. Q. What is meant by a file when there is but one rank?

A. One man is then called a file.

140. Q. What are "file closers"?

A. Officers and Non-commissioned Officers posted in rear of the line.

141. Q. Why are they posted in rear of the line?

A. To see that I perform my duties properly, and to assist the captain and platoon leaders in fire control and fire direction.

142. Q. When spoken to by a file closer while in ranks, what should you do?

A. Obey at once as he is a better judge of what should be done than I am.

143. Q. Why should you obey promptly?

A. (a) So that the appearance and worth of my company will be improved.

(b) To play my part in the team to which all the men of the company belong.

(c) To keep out of trouble myself.

144. Q. What is meant by a "flank"?

A. The right or left of a body of troops. Example—the right flank of the company.

145. Q. What is meant by a "formation"?

A. When the company falls in for drill or other exercise it is called "a formation of the company." Example—when I am not in ranks at roll call I am absent from the "formation."

146. Q. What other meaning has the word "formation"?

A. It is also used to mean "arrangement." Example—in what formation or "arrangement" is your company? Answer—in line; in column of squads; in column of twos, etc.

147. Q. When you are at battle exercise what is meant by the word "front"?

A. The direction of the enemy is always the front.

148. Q. What is a guide?

A. An Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Private upon whom I am required to dress while marching.

149. Q. What is meant by "interval"?

A. Space measured from right to left. Example—my interval from the man on my right in ranks is 4 inches.

150. Q. How is interval measured?

A. From elbow to elbow. Example—my interval from the man on my right in ranks is 4 inches measured from his left elbow to my right elbow.

151. Q. What is meant by "close order" drill?

A. The ordinary drill on the parade ground, in which I keep the intervals and distances which I had when I was first formed by the 1st Sergeant. Example —when marching in column of squads the company is in "close order."

152. Q. What is meant by "extended order"?

A. When the company is formed with greater intervals than is ordinarily used on the parade ground it is called "extended order." Example—when the company is formed as skirmishers it is in "extended order."

153. Q. Why is close order used?

A. To teach habits of discipline and exactness.

154. Q. Why is extended order used?

A. To teach the movements and formations that are found to be the best when face to face with the enemy.

155. Q. In extended order how do troops march?

A. They march "at ease," with pieces at "the trail" unless otherwise ordered.

156. Q. What is meant by "a pace"?

A. Thirty inches; it is the length of the full step I am required to take when marching at quick time.

157. Q. What is meant by "a rank"?

A. A line of men placed side by side. Example—the front rank; the rear rank.

158. Q. Where will you find any of the above words officially explained?

A. In the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911—front of book, under "Definitions," pages 7 and 8.

Introduction

159. Q. Why are you given instruction in your duties as a soldier?

A. Because it makes me more valuable as a fighting man and success in battle is our main object.

160. Q. At drills or battle exercises when is the enemy said to be "imaginary"?

A. When he is merely assumed to be at a certain place.

161. Q. When is the enemy said to be "outlined"?

A. When a few men have been sent out to indicate the enemy's lines.

162. Q. When is the enemy said to be "represented"?

A. When a body of troops has been sent out to act as the enemy.

General Rules for Drills and Formations

163. Q. What should you do when given the command 1. In Place; 2. Halt?

A. I halt, stand fast and keep my rifle as it was.

164. Q. What should you do when given the command 1. Resume; 2. March?

A. I take up the movement I was executing just before "1. In Place; 2. Halt;" was given.

165. Q. What should you do when given the command 1. As you were?

A. I stop the movement I am executing and return to the position I was in just before starting. Example—Your company is in line at attention; your

company commander gives the command 1. Parade; 2. Rest, which you have executed. He now commands 1. As you were. You should now return to the position of "attention."

166. Q. In close order when in line where is the guide of the company?

A. Always "right" unless otherwise given.

167. Q. Where is the guide of each rank (four men) when the company is in column of squads?

A. On the side of the column opposite from that on which the file closers are marching.

168. Q. Where is the guide when the company is marching in extended order?

A. It is center, unless otherwise given.

169. Q. What should you do when ordered to "fall in"?

A. (a) I should look for and go to my proper place in ranks.

(b) I should place the palm of my left hand on my left hip, fingers pointing downward.

(c) As soon as the man on my left has his interval (4 inches) I should drop my left hand to my side.

170. Q. How will you get your proper interval?

A. By feeling lightly the left elbow of the man on my right with my right arm.

Orders, Commands and Signals

171. Q. What two kinds of commands are given?

A. 1. The preparatory command. 2. The command of execution.

172. Q. For what is the preparatory command used?

A. To tell me just what the movement is going to be. Example—1. "Squads Right," is a preparatory command which tells me that the company is about to execute squads right.

173. Q. For what is the command of execution used?

A. To tell me exactly when to execute the movement

described in the preparatory command. Example—2. "March," is a command of execution which tells me to move off at the instant it is given.

174. Q. Place the figures 1. in front of the preparatory commands and the figures 2. in front of the commands of execution in the following commands:
Right shoulder arms; Right by twos, march; Parade rest.

A. 1. Right shoulder 2. Arms; 1, Right by twos 2. March; 1. Parade 2. Rest.

175. Q. Why should you understand signals?

A. Because often in battle there will be too much noise to hear commands.

176. Q. What two signals only are given on the whistle?

A. 1. A short, sharp whistle meaning "attention."
2. A long whistle meaning "suspend firing."
Whistles of Company Commander and Platoon leaders have different sounds—I should pay attention only to the whistle of my Platoon leader.

177. Q. What signals are used in place of the following commands:

COMMAND	SIGNAL USED
(a) 1. Forward 2. March	Hand to shoulder and thrust arm in direction of march.
(b) Halt.	Hand to shoulder, thrust upward and hold vertically.
(c) 1. Double Time 2. March.	Hand to shoulder, thrust upward several times.
(d) 1. Squads Right 2. March.	Extend arm sidewards and move between vertical and horizontal position several times.
(e) 1. Squads Left 2. March.	Extend arm sidewards and move between horizontal and down positions several times.
(f) 1. Squads Right about 2. March.	Extend arm sidewards and move between vertical and down positions several times.

COMMAND	SIGNAL USED
(g) Change direction (if in line) or 1. Column Right 2. March.	Move the hand on side towards the change to the opposite shoulder and swing it fully extended in the new direction.
(h) 1. As Skirmishers 2. Guide Centre 3. March.	Raise both arms sidewards to the horizontal. Swing both arms upward to the vertical; repeat several times.
(i) 1. As Skirmishers 2. Guide Right (or left) 3. March.	Extend both arms sidewards to the horizontal. Keep the arm on the side of the guide in this position and swing the other arm upwards to the vertical and back to horizontal several times. *Note:* It makes no difference whether your instructor faces you or turns his back when making this signal, the hand on the side of the guide will be held stationary in either case.
(j) 1. Assemble 2. March.	Raise the arm to the vertical and make small circles.
(k) To signal the range to be used in setting sights.	Extend arm, fist closed, to mean "battle sight."
	Extend arm, fist closed, and expose the number of fingers equal to the number of hundred yards in the desired range. To add or subtract 50 yards from the range make short horizontal line with forefinger, up or down for increase or decrease.
	Example—your instructor extends closed fist but at once exposes five fingers followed by three more (same hand) and then with his forefinger, pointing upwards, makes a short horizontal

COMMAND	SIGNAL USED
(k—*continued*)	line. What is the sight-setting? Answer—850 yards. To deduct 300 yards hold up three fingers pointing downwards. To add 400 yards hold up four fingers pointing upwards.
(l) What range are you using, or what is the range?	Extend the arms toward the person addressed, one hand open, palm to the front, resting on the other hand, fist closed.
(m) Commence firing.	Move the arm extended full length, palm down, several times horizontally in front of the body.
(n) Suspend Firing.	The long whistle or raise forearm and hold steadily in front of face, palm of hand to the front.
(o) Cease Firing.	Same as suspend firing except that hand is swung up and down several times in front of face.
(p) Fire faster.	Execute rapidly the signal for "Commence firing."
(q) Fire slower.	Execute slowly the signal for "Commence firing."
(r) To swing the cone of fire to the right or left.	Extend the arm full length to the front, palm to the right (left); swing the arm to right (left); and point in the direction of the new target.
(s) Fix bayonet.	Simulate the movement of the right hand in "Fix bayonet."
(t) Any movement to be executed by a complete *Platoon.*	Arm is extended towards that platoon leader and *small circles* made with that hand.
(u) Any movement to be executed by a complete *Squad.*	Arm is extended towards the platoon leader and that hand is swung *up* and *down* from the wrist, which will mean that this

COMMAND	SIGNAL USED
(u—*continued*)	platoon leader is to have the movement, whatever it is, executed *by squad.*
(v) Rush.	Same as for "double time."
(w) Are you ready? or I am ready.	Raise the hand, fingers extended and joined, palm toward the person addressed.

178. Q. How do you usually receive the above signals?
A. They usually come to me from the company commander through the platoon and squad leaders whose business it is to read the signals and see that they are carried out.

179. Q. What is the color of your company flag?
A. By looking on page 19, paragraph 45, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, I can find the colors of all company flags of a Regiment.

180. Q. For what is the company flag used?
A. (a) For signalling.
(b) As a point of assembly for the company after a fight.
(c) To mark the position of the company and of the company commander's tent in a camp.

School of the Soldier

181. Q. What is the position of "attention" in or out of ranks?
A. There are ten parts of the body to remember; begin with the heels and work upwards:
1. *Heels*—on the same line and as near each other as possible; most men should be able to stand with heels touching each other.
2. *Feet*—turned out equally and forming an angle of about 45 degrees.
3. *Knees*—straight without stiffness.
4. *Hips*—level and drawn back slightly; body erect and resting equally on hips.
5. *Chest*—lifted and arched.
6. *Shoulders*—square and falling equally.
7. *Arms*—hanging naturally.
8. *Hands*—hanging naturally, thumb along the seam of the trousers.

9. *Head*—erect and squarely to the front; chin drawn in so that axis of head and neck is vertical (means that a straight line drawn through centre of head and neck should be vertical); eyes straight to the front.

10. *Entire body*—weight of body resting equally upon the heels and balls of the feet.

182. Q. What may you do at the command "fall out"?

A. I may leave the ranks but must remain near by (close enough to hear the command "fall in").

183. Q. Having fallen out, what do you do at the command "fall in"?

A. I take my place in ranks at "attention."

184. Q. What may you do at the command "rest"?

A. I may talk and move my body but must keep one foot in place.

185. Q. What may you do at the command "at ease"?

A. I may move my body, but must keep one foot in place and cannot talk.

Steps and Marching

186. Q. What is the length of the full step in quick time?

A. 30 inches.

187. Q. How many full steps do you take to the minute when marching at quick time?

A. 120.

188. Q. What is the length of the full step in double time?

A. 36 inches.

189. Q. How many full steps do you take to the minute when marching at double time?

A. 180.

190. Q. What should you do when an Officer or file closer indicates the step by counting "one, two, three, four"?

A. If not in step, at once get there; that is see that my left foot strikes the ground at the counts of *one* and *three*.

191. Q. What is the length of the half step in quick time?
A. 15 inches.

192. Q. What is the length of the half step in double time?
A. 18 inches.

193. Q. What is the length of the step in "right step" or "left step"?
A. 15 inches.

194. Q. What is the length of the step in "backward march"?
A. 15 inches.

Manual of Arms

195. Q. How is the chamber and magazine of your rifle carried —empty or filled?
A. Always empty, except when positively ordered otherwise.

196. Q. How should the safety lock of the rifle be turned when a cartridge is in the chamber?
A. At the "safe."

197. Q. When the rifle is empty how should it be carried?
A. Unlocked and the trigger pulled.

198. Q. If cartridges are found in the chamber or magazine at "Inspection Arms" what should be done?
A. Take them out and put back in belt.

199. Q. Except when cartridges are actually used, how is the cut-off turned?
A. Off, so that bolt may be used readily to "simulate load."

200. Q. How is the rifle carried at command "Fall in"?
A. At the "order arms."

201. Q. Armed with the rifle how is the free hand carried in "double time"?
A. The same as without rifle.

202. Q. In coming to the order arms from any position how should the rifle be lowered to the ground?
A. Should be lowered gently in order to prevent injuring rifle and unnecessary noise.

203. Q. What movements are always executed with rifle at "the trail"?

A. (a) The facings—as "right face," "about face," etc.
(b) The alignments—as "right dress," etc.
(c) Open and close ranks.
(d) Taking intervals and distances—as 1. Take interval to the right 2. March; 1. Take distance 2. March.
(e) The assemblings—as 1. Assemble to the right 2. March.

204. Q. When at regimental formations, at whose command of execution should you execute the manual and other movements?

A. At the command of execution given by my *battalion commander*.

205. Q. When your company is in line of skirmishers (extended order) and is ordered to fix bayonets, how is this done?

A. Each front rank man will fix bayonets at once; when they start firing again the remainder of the company will fix their bayonets and at once take up the fire again.

School of the Squad

206. Q. What is meant by a "squad leader"?

A. A corporal or experienced private who is placed in charge of a squad (7 men and the leader).

207. Q. When the corporal steps out of ranks what does his rear rank man do?

A. He steps into the front rank.

208. Q. Is this blank file then covered?

A. No.

209. Q. After once being assigned to a squad what should you be careful not to go?

A. Not to allow myself to be separated from it.

210. Q. In case your squad is broken up what should you do?

A. I should at once join another squad and obey its leader.

211. Q. When marching in close order what seven things should you be careful to do?

A. (a) If ahead or behind the line to gain or lose distance gradually, I should not jerk back and forth.
(b) To give way to the right or left gradually.
(c) To keep my 4 inch interval and 40 inch distance.
(d) To keep covered in file.
(e) To keep dressed towards the guide.
(f) To keep my head and eyes up.
(g) To carry my rifle properly.

212. Q. If your squad has numbers 2 and 3 blank files, what does number 1, rear rank, do at the command 1. Stack 2. Arms?

A. He should take the place of number 2, rear rank, while making and breaking the stack.

213. Q. May arms be stacked with bayonets fixed?

A. No.

214. Q. When arms are stacked, how should you pass from one side of the line of stacks to the other?

A. I should go around it—never through the line of stacks.

215. Q. When the corporal gives the command "follow me" how does the squad execute it?

A. (a) If in line or in skirmish line, No. 2 front rank follows the corporal at about 3 paces, the other men keeping dressed on No. 2.
(b) If in column the head of the column follows the corporal.

216. Q. At what gait snould you execute the command 1. As Skirmishers 2. March?

A. At a run.

217. Q. At the command 1. Assemble 2. March, when do you move at a double time?

A. When my squad leader continues to move forward.

218. Q. If your squad is drilling alone under the corporal and he gives the command 1. As Skirmishers 2. March, upon whom is the line of skirmishers formed?

A. Upon number 2, front rank.

219. Q. If your squad is drilling with other squads in the company or platoon and the command 1. as Skirmishers 2. March, is given, upon whom is the line of skirmishers formed in your squad?

A. Upon the corporal, who remains in the line.

220. Q. When the squad is acting alone who is the guide?

A. Number 2, front rank; it is his duty to follow the corporal.

221. Q. Unless otherwise ordered, what interval should there be between skirmishers?

A. One-half pace (15 inches), measured from elbow to elbow.

222. Q. In deploying as skirmishers where does the rear rank man always place himself?

A. On the right of his front rank file.

223. Q. May you assemble when marching to the rear?

A. No.

Loadings and Firings

224. Q. May you fire while marching?

A. No, the firings are always executed from the halt.

225. Q. When given commands for firing in close order, when only, does the rear rank load, aim or fire?

A. Only when the firing is to be executed at the standing position.

226. Q. Your aiming point or target having been given to you, when may you change to another?

A. Only when so ordered.

227. Q. If in line of skirmishers may you load while moving?

A. Yes, holding my rifle as nearly as possible in the position of "load."

228. Q. Having been given the command "fire at will," when do you commence firing?

A. At once, without further command.

229. Q. What should you do when given the command or signal "suspend firing"?

A. I should lock my loaded piece and watch the target.

230. Q. What should you do when given the command or signal "cease firing"?

A. I should lock my loaded piece, lay down the sight leaf and come to the order.

The Use of Cover

231. Q. In taking cover from the enemy's fire what kind of a position should you choose?

A. One from which I can fire easily and effectively upon the enemy.

232. Q. How should you advance against the enemy?

A. As steadily and quickly as possible, keeping out of his sight as much as possible while going forward: I should always keep in touch with, and in my proper place in my squad.

233. Q. How should you fire from behind cover?

A. From the right side if possible, otherwise over the top.

234. Q. Why should you not remain long in one place?

A. Because the enemy will discover me and get my range.

235. Q. Before starting forward what should you try to do?

A. To pick out a place in front of me where I can halt and get cover.

236. Q. When you move forward why should you run rapidly?

A. Because I will then make a poorer target for the enemy.

237. Q. How should you get up to run forward?

A. I should spring at once from the lying position to the run.

238. Q. Why should you do this?

A. So as not to make a target for the enemy; if I rise part way before running I attract his attention and draw his fire.

239. Q. What should you do when about to halt?

A. I should throw myself at once from the running position to the lying position.

240. Q. When you can no longer move forward by running what should you do?

A. I should crawl forward.

241. Q. What is a good way to crawl forward?

A. Lie on the left side, grasp rifle in right hand and push myself forward with the right leg.

242. Q. If you are alone and you are fired upon by the enemy what should you do?

A. I should drop to the ground, look for cover and try to locate the enemy. I should not fire unless to defend myself or to give a necessary alarm.

Observation

243. Q. When in the field why should you always notice carefully your position and all the prominent objects near it?

A. (a) To practice the eye in estimating distances.
(b) To have my bearings at all times.
(c) To quickly locate the enemy in case he should suddenly turn up in the neighborhood.

Night Operations

244. Q. If sent out to make a night attack what six things should you bear in mind?

A. (a) Not to load my rifle unless ordered.
(b) Not to talk.
(c) Not to smoke or light matches.
(d) Not to allow my equipment to rattle.
(e) To watch carefully and see that I do not stumble or make any unnecessary noise.
(f) Not to allow myself to become separated from the others, specially those in my squad.

245. Q. When required to fire at night how may you improve your aim?

A. By tying a white rag on the front sight.

Infantry Against Cavalry

246. Q. What is the most dangerous thing you can do if fighting Cavalry or mounted men?

A. To run away or get in any position where I cannot use my rifle or bayonet.

247. Q. In a fight with a mounted man on which side of him should you try to stay?

A. On his left side—that is, the side away from his pistol and saber hand.

248. Q. What is the best position to meet the charge of a mounted man?

A. Standing. A horse will not run over a man if he can help it.

249. Q. In a scrimmage with a mounted man what chance have you against him with your bayonet?

A. At least an even chance.

Patrolling

250. Q. What is a patrol?

A. A detachment of men sent out from a body of troops to gain information of the country or of the enemy or to keep the enemy from getting information. In special cases it may be sent out for other purposes —for example, a patrol might be sent out to blow up a bridge or tear up a railroad track.

251. Q. May you at any time become the leader of a patrol? If so, in what way?

A. (a) Yes, the corporal may become disabled and I may be the private with the longest service.

(b) I may be designated as an acting corporal in command of a patrol.

252. Q. How large may a patrol be?

A. From two men to a company.

253. Q. When should a patrol be small?

A. When its only purpose is to gain information and it does not expect to fight for it nor to have to send back many messages.

254. Q. When should a patrol be large?

A. When it may have to fight and drive off enemy patrols; also when it may have to send back many messages.

255. Q. In order to be a good patrol leader what is necessary?

A. (a) Should be able to cover a large tract of ground with few men and still control their movements by signals or otherwise.

(b) Should be able to estimate the strength of the enemy when discovered.

(c) Should be able to report accurately what is discovered.

(d) Should be able to read signs correctly.

(e) Should be able to judge as to the importance of information received.

(f) Should have courage, endurance, and good judgment.

(g) Should be able to travel across country off roads day and night without being lost.

256. Q. With what should a patrol leader provide himself beside his arms and ammunition?

A. Compass, watch, note book and message blanks, and map of country if possible.

257. Q. What should a patrol leader do as soon as he is given his instructions for going out?

A. (a) He should make sure he understands his instructions by repeating them to the Officer who is sending him out.

(b) If he has a map he should locate himself and where he is to go and have his commander verify it.

258. Q. After getting his instructions correctly what should the patrol leader do?

A. (a) Assembles the men detailed for the patrol.

(b) Inspects their arms and ammunition.

(c) Sees that none have maps, papers, etc., that might be of value to the enemy in case of capture.

(d) Sees that arms and accoutrements do not glisten or rattle.

(e) Repeats his instructions from the Officer, to his patrol seeing that all understand them.

(f) Explains the signals to be used.

(g) Designates a man to command the patrol in case the leader is captured or disabled, and also a "get away man."

259. Q. What general rule should be followed as to the formation of the patrol?

A. (a) Always have the men so arranged that they can quickly see my signals; quickly move to one side or the other; quickly join me.

(b) Always adopt a formation so that in case of capture or a fight at least one man may escape.

260. Q. What general formation is usually adopted?

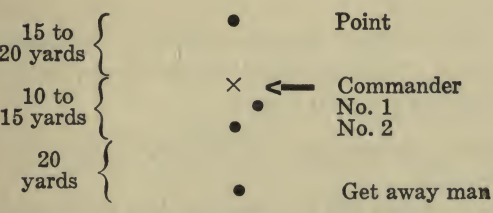
A. A formation having a main or central body, an advance guard, a rear guard, and right and left flank guards.

261. Q. (a) If you are sent out with a patrol of four men (5 counting yourself) how would you arrange them to agree with this general formation?

A. I would put one man about 40 yards to my front (that is, towards the enemy), one man about 40 yards to my left, one man about 40 yards to my right and one man about 40 yards in my rear. I would then represent the main or central body myself.

(b) What is another excellent formation?

A.



Commander sends Nos. 1 and 2 to the flanks as needed.

262. Q. How do you decide what the distances shall be between parts of your patrol?

A. I use my best judgment.
(a) In open country I would make distances greater than in a close wooded country.
(b) With a small patrol I would not separate parts by more than 50 yards. With a large patrol I would put the limit at 100 yards.

263. Q. Are there any hard and fast rules laid down for distances, formations, movements, etc., of a patrol?
A. No.

264. Q. Why is this so?
A. Because in each case things come up which require special action not applying to other cases. No general rule will apply. (See exception question 130, this pamphlet.)

265. Q. How should a patrol pass over a hill?
A. Leader should first send one man ahead to look over top; if clear he should signal "come on."

266. Q. How does a patrol pass a house or inclosure?
A. Leader sends one man to investigate, or he avoids it entirely.

267. Q. How does a patrol pass through a wood?
A. Generally in a thin skirmish line.

268. Q. What are some things that may indicate the character of enemy troops?
A. (a) Abandoned camp sites.
(b) Abandoned clothing or equipage.
(c) Insignia on uniforms.
(d) Camp fires.
(e) Clouds of dust—low for Infantry, high and thin for Cavalry, a broken cloud for Artillery or wagons.

269. Q. When should a patrol fight?
A. (a) When it cannot get the information required in any other way.
(b) When it has the information but has to fight to get back with it.
(c) When it was sent out to keep the enemy from getting information.

(d) When it has done what it was sent out to do and fighting will keep the enemy from learning something. Must not fight if it interferes with doing what patrol was sent out to do, must not fight just to be fighting; always have a good reason.

270. Q. When a patrol leader gets important information what should he do?

A. Unless patrol is to return at once the leader should send the information back by one of the members of the patrol.

271. Q. In the conduct of a patrol what is very important?

A. That you, as leader, require the members to continually watch you for signals and to promptly obey your orders, which may be expressed verbally or by signals.

MESSAGES

272. Q. What is a message?

A. A short account of something that has happened; much like a telegram.

273. Q. If a patrol leader sends a written message what should it contain?

A. (a) From whom sent. Example—Corporal Jones' Patrol, or, if numbered, Patrol No. 3.
(b) Location of Patrol when message was sent—200 yards north of Smith's farmhouse.
(c) Date—15 Sept., 15; 22 July, 14, etc.
(d) The hour—8:45 A. M.
(e) The number—No. 2, meaning the second message this patrol had sent out.
(f) To whom sent—To Comdg. Officer, Co. F. 3 Inf.
(g) Body of message.
(h) Signature of patrol leader—Jones, Corpl.
(i) How sent—foot messenger, motorcyclist, etc.

274. Q. How should the information be written in the message?

A. In my best hand-writing using only necessary words.

275. Q. What form is followed for a message?

A. The message blank furnished companies.

276. Q. In messages how should dates be written?

A. 13 Aug., 15; 5 Oct., 14, meaning August thirteenth, 1915; October fifth, 1914.

277. Q. How should a road always be spoken of?

A. By the points it connects. Example—the Watertown-Madison Barracks Road.

278. Q. Why not refer to a road by one place only, as the Watertown road?

A. Too indefinite—there might be a dozen Watertown roads.

279. Q. How should the name of a road always be written?

A. Use a dash to connect points on the road. Watertown-Madison Barracks road. Smithville-Henderson road.

280. Q. In messages how should you refer to any position?

A. By points of the compass—not by terms "right," "left," etc., except for banks of streams. Example—200 yards *north* of Smith's farmhouse.

281. Q. Why not use "right," "left," etc?

A. Too indefinite—does not give an exact description of position.

282. Q. If the bank of a stream is referred to as the "right" bank or the "left" bank, what does it mean?

A. The right or left bank as you face down stream. Example—the *right* bank of the Mississippi river would be the western bank.

283. Q. What is wrong with the first message on next page?

284. Q. Is the second message any better? If, so, why?

285. Q. If a verbal message is to be sent what should be done?

A. Require the messenger to repeat it several times until he can state it to you exactly as you want it delivered.

286. Q. How long may a verbal message be?

A. It should contain but one statement only. Example—Company E will arrive at Madison Barracks at

5:00 P. M. to-day. Note—try your squad or detachment in relaying a simple verbal message. You will be surprised.

287. Q. Which is better, verbal or written messages?

A. The written usually.

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE	No.	Sent by	Time	Rec'd by	Time	Check
Communicated by BUZZER, PHONE, TELEGRAPH, RADIO, LANTERN, HELIO, FLAG, CYCLIST, FOOT MESSENGER, MOUNTED MESSENGER. (Underscore means used)	This Space for Signal Operators Only					

From Patrol at North of Adams Center (NAME OF SENDING DETACHMENT HERE)

At 100 yds. to right of Kirby's Corners (LOCATION OF SENDING DETACHMENT HERE)

Date 22/6/15 Hour 7.15 No.

To Capt. Brown Co. 7, 3 Infty. Madison Bks, N. Y.

About 1000 men passed near here in the last hour. They went on the Edwardsville road to the SE. of my position. I am going to remain here for fifteen minutes can see nothing else to report

James Smith.
Corpl., Co 7, 3 Infty.
Comdg. Patrol

Received

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE	No.	Sent by	Time	Rec'd by	Time	Check
Communicated by BUZZER, PHONE, TELEGRAPH, RADIO, LANTERN, HELIO, FLAG, CYCLIST, FOOT MESSENGER, MOUNTED MESSENGER. (Underscore means used)	This Space for Signal Operators Only					

From Corpl. Smith's Patrol. (NAME OF SENDING DETACHMENT HERE)

At 100 yards north of Kirby's Corners (LOCATION OF SENDING DETACHMENT HERE)

Date 22 June, 15 Hour 7:15 AM No. 1

To C. O. Co. 7, 3 Inf.

Two battalions enemy, marching west on Edwardsville–Adams road, passed here in last hour. I remain in observation fifteen minutes.

Smith, Corpl.

Received

288. Q. How should a message be sent when in the enemy's country?

A. (a) Either by sending two men together, or two men by different routes.

(b) If near our own troops and no danger from the enemy one man is enough, especially if the message is not very important.

289. Q. When carrying a written message in the enemy's country what precaution should you take?

A. I should figure ahead how I can conceal it and what I could do to destroy it if threatened with capture.

290. Q. Should a patrol leader always send information at once if he receives information?

A. He must use his best judgment as to whether or not the information is of enough importance. If in doubt, it is a safe rule to send it in. Always send it in when the enemy is seen for the first time, even if only a patrol in strength.

291. Q. How should a patrol leader keep in touch with members of his patrol?

A. (a) By arm signals.

(b) Any signals agreed upon before starting.

(c) By word of mouth in a quiet tone to those near.

292. Q. How may a patrol leader signal to the main body?

A. Use the signal flag.

Marching

293. Q. What is one of the most important things an Infantry soldier has to do?

A. To learn to march well.

294. Q. What is of great importance in marching?

A. The care of the feet and proper fitting of shoes.

295. Q. Where can you obtain useful information as to the proper care of your feet?

A. See Questions 912 to 923 of this book.

296. Q. Should you drink water on the march?

A. See Questions 966 to 969 of this book.

297. Q. What should you do at the first halt of a march?

A. See Questions 964 and 965 of this book.

298. Q. In what manner should you march?

A. At a uniform rate: I should not jerk back and forth or otherwise irritate my comrades.

299. Q. When should an Infantry soldier fall out on the march?

A. Only as a last resort—when absolutely unable to keep up. His will power should keep him going after he *thinks* he is too tired.

300. Q. Why should he not fall out?

A. (a) His worth to the government that takes care of him is measured largely by his ability to march.

(b) Unless for a very good reason, he is liable to be considered a "weakling."

301. Q. When necessary to fall out, what should be done?

A. Soldier should obtain permit from an Officer of his company (his captain if present), and present it to the surgeon who will dispose of his case.

302. Q. About how many miles does a company march in an hour?

A. About three miles.

Protection on the March

303. Q. How is a body of troops protected from the enemy while on the march?

A. By covering detachments sent out to the front, flanks and rear. They are called *Advance Guards, Flank Guards* and *Rear Guards.*

304. Q. Give the names of the parts of an Advance Guard in order from the main body?

A. Reserve, Support, Advance Party.

305. Q. What does the Advance Party send out?

A. A point, which is a patrol of four or five men. It may, if necessary, send out other patrols to the right and left called flankers.

306. Q. What are the duties of the Point?

A. (a) to keep a sharp watch for the enemy and to report promptly when he is discovered.

(b) To keep in communication with the Advance Party at all times, and obey promptly all orders sent forward.

(c) To follow the right road.

307. Q. What are the duties of the flankers?

A. (a) To keep a sharp lookout for the enemy and to report promptly when he is discovered.

(b) To search thoroughly any cover that might hide a detachment of the enemy.

(c) To keep in communication with the Advance Party whenever possible.

(d) To observe the surrounding country from any heights near the line of march.

308. Q. What generally are the duties of all parts of an Advance Guard?

A. To clear the road and offer enough resistance to the enemy to allow the next body in rear to get ready to fight.

309. Q. In marching against an enemy where should we always expect to find our Advance Guard?

A. The Advance Guard will always be found marching in our front; that is, between our main body and the enemy.

310. Q. What are "connecting files"?

A. One or two men detailed to march between parts of an Advance Guard, or between Advance Guard and the main body.

311. Q. What are the duties of a connecting file?

A. (a) To keep a sharp watch both to front and rear for signals.

(b) To pass on correctly any signals he may receive.

(c) To see that the next body in rear takes the proper road.

(d) To see that proper distances are kept between the body in his front and rear.

312. Q. Are all the parts of an Advance Guard always used?

A. No—a company when marching alone would use a point only, as its Advance Guard; and a battalion might use only an Advance Party with its point (and flankers if necessary).

313. Q. When the main body comes to a halt for the night what takes the place of an Advance Guard?

A. The Outpost.

314. Q. Give the names of the parts of a Rear Guard in order from the main body?

A. Reserve, Support, Rear Party.

315. Q. What does the Rear Party send out?

A. A rear point, which is a patrol of four or five men. It may, if necessary, send out other patrols to the right and left rear, called flankers.

316. Q. When is a Rear Guard of great importance?

A. When our main body is retreating from the enemy.

317. Q. In such a case where should we always expect to find our Rear Guard?

A. Between our main body and the pursuing enemy.

318. Q. What generally is the duty of the Rear Guard?

A. To protect our main body from an attack in rear, and to delay the advance of a pursuing enemy.

319. Q. What does the formation of a Rear Guard look like?

A. Like an Advance Guard turned about.

320. Q. May a Rear Guard have connecting files?

A. Yes, the same as an Advance Guard.

321. Q. How can you tell how far apart the different parts of an Advance or Rear Guard should be from each other?

A. That will be regulated by the Commanding Officer and may be different in each march

322. Q. What is the purpose of a Flank Guard?

A. To cover the flank of a column of troops that is marching past, or across the front of an enemy.

323. Q. What is an Outpost?

A. A covering detachment detailed to protect troops in camp against surprise, and to hold off the enemy until the troops in camp can get ready to meet him.

324. Q. What takes the place of an Outpost when troops take up the march?

A. The Advance Guard (or Rear Guard in a retreat).

325. Q. What does the formation of the Outpost look like?

A. Like a large fan spread out between the camp and the enemy.

326. Q. What are the names of the parts of an Outpost in order from the camp?

A. Reserve, the line of Supports, the line of Outguards.

327. Q. For what is the reserve used?

A. To support the troops in front (that is, the supports and outguards); or to hold a rallying position for them if driven in.

328. Q. For what is the line of supports used?

A. (a) To do the fighting if attacked; it is often called "The Line of Resistance."
(b) To furnish the Outguards.

329. Q. How are the supports numbered?

A. From right to left

330. Q. How strong may a support be?

A. From half a company to a battalion.

331. Q. Where are supports usually placed?

A. On or near a road leading towards the enemy.

332. Q. What are Outguards?

A. The small detachments that are sent out farthest towards the enemy.

333. Q. What kinds of Outguards may there be?

A. (a) Pickets.
(b) Sentry Squads.
(c) Cossack Posts.

334. Q. How are they numbered?

A. From right to left *in each support.*

335. Q. What is a Picket?

A. Two or more squads, posted on the line of Outguards to cover a certain territory.

336. Q. What may a Picket furnish?

A. (a) Patrols.

(b) One or more sentinels, double sentinels, sentry squads or cossack posts.

337. Q. Where are pickets usually placed?

A. On the more important points in the line of Outguards, such as at road forks.

338. Q. What is a Sentry Squad?

A. A squad of eight men posted in observation at a certain point.

339. Q. How is it used?

A. The corporal posts a double sentinel to watch for the enemy; he places the rest nearby under cover if possible, and uses them for 2nd and 3rd Reliefs and one extra man for messages, etc.

340. Q. What is a Cossack Post?

A. A group of four men posted in observation at a certain point.

341. Q. How does the Cossack Post d ffer from the Sentry Squad?

A. The Cossack Post has half as many men and but a single sentry is kept in observation.

342. Q. When are single sentinels (from Cossack Posts) usually used?

A. In the day time.

343. Q. When are double sentinels (from Sentry Squads) usually used?

A. At night.

344. Q. How are sentinel posts numbered?

A. From right to left *in each Outguard.*

345. Q. Where is the line of sentinels placed?

A. Farthest out towards the enemy; they occupy the "Line of Observation."

346. Q. What should every sentinel on Outpost duty know as soon as posted on the "Line of Observation?"

A. (a) Names of towns nearby.
(b) Where roads lead to.
(c) Names of streams.
(d) Direction and location of enemy, if known.
(e) Number of his own post.
(f) Direction and location of neighboring sentinels and of his own support or picket.
(g) Names of his picket or support commander.
(h) Whether or not any of our own troops have passed out to the front.
(i) What to do if flags of truce, deserters, or the enemy appear. (See page 66). Questions 350 and 351.
(k) When to fire.

347. Q. What is meant by a Detached Post?

A. When a detachment is sent out from the Reserve to cover roads, or ground not in the general Outpost line it is called a "Detached Post."

348. Q. What is very necessary between all parts of the Outpost?

A. That there be good communication by flags, wire or patrols.

349. Q. How can you tell how far apart the different parts of an Outpost should be from each other?

A. That will be regulated by the Outpost Commander and may be different each day.

350. Q. How is the bearer of a flag of truce and his escort received at the Outpost?

A. They are halted by the sentinel and required to face outward. They are then blindfolded and taken as directed by the Support Commander. If they fail to obey they are fired upon. No one is allowed to talk with them before reaching the Support Commander.

351. Q. How are deserters from the enemy received at the Outpost?

A. They are halted and required to lay down their arms. A patrol is sent out to bring them in. If deserters are

pursued by the enemy they are ordered to drop their arms and an alarm is at once turned in. If the deserters fail to obey they are fired upon.

Ceremonies and Inspection

352. Q. Where should you look to settle arguments about questions on ceremonies, such as parades, reviews, escorts, etc.?

A. In the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, pages 159 to 170.

353. Q. Where should you look to settle arguments about questions on Inspections and Muster?

A. In the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, pages 171 to 176.

354. Q. When marching in review, in order to do your share towards the appearance of the company what six things should you keep in mind?

A. (a) To keep the head up.
(b) Eyes off the ground.
(c) Rifle at the proper angle.
(d) Keep in step with the music.
(e) Keep dressed towards the guide.
(f) Not to swing the arms excessively.

Tent Pitching

355. Q. For what is the shelter half used?

A. For the purpose of putting up a shelter tent with another man who also has a shelter half.

356. Q. Where can you find complete description of how a shelter tent is pitched?

A. In paragraph 793, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911.

357. Q. When pitching one of the large tents (wall, conical or pyramidal) how should the pins be driven into the ground?

A. (a) The guy pins (those farthest out from tent) are driven sloping towards the tent.
(b) Wall pins slope away from tent.

358. Q. Why should a tent always be ditched?

A. Proper ditching causes rain to be carried away from tent; if not ditched the water will enter under tent walls and in addition to making it uncomfortable will make the inside of tent damp and unhealthy.

359. Q. During rainy weather what should be done to the large tents?

A. The guy ropes should all be loosened, otherwise tent is liable to tear or the pins to be pulled out of the ground.

360. Q. In very rocky ground how may the tent be pitched when pins cannot be driven?

A. Cut a pole as long as width of tent and thread it through the loops on that side; by laying this pole on ground and anchoring it with heavy rocks it will serve the purpose better than pins.

361. Q. In camp during good weather what should be done to the tent?

A. Sides should be rolled up and fastened to allow airing and sunlight to enter.

CHAPTER III

SIGNALING

362. Q. Why should you know how to signal?

A. (a) Because it increases my usefulness in peace and war.

(b) I may, at any time, be the only proficient one present when it is important to send or to receive a message.

363. Q. What is the first thing to learn in flag signaling?

A. How to use the flag.

364. Q. What are the four positions for flag signaling?

A. (a) Starting position—see figure 1.

(b) The *dot*—see figure 2.

(c) The *dash*—see figure 3.

(d) The *front*—see figure 4.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

365. Q. These positions look easy, why do they give trouble?

A. Because the beginner is careless and does not make each movement separate and distinct from the one to follow. He runs one into the other which makes it impossible for the other party to read the letters.

366. Q. What is a good way to keep the flag from wrapping around the staff while sending a message?

A. Make the dots and dashes with a sort of "figure 8" motion across the front of the body.

367. Q. What is the second thing to learn?

A. The letters of the alphabet in the "General Service Code."

368. Q. What is the quickest and easiest way to study them?

A. Group them in pairs of "opposites" and that will leave but four letters without "opposites," as follows:

GENERAL SERVICE CODE

(*International Morse Code.*)

Used for visual (except semaphore) and sound signaling, radio telegraphy, on cables using siphon recorders, in communication with the Navy, and in intra-Field Artillery buzzer communication.

OPPOSITES							NUMBERS
A	•—	N	—•	H	••••	1	•————
B	—•••	V	•••—	C	—•—•	2	••———
D	—••	U	••—	J	•———	3	•••——
F	••—•	L	•—••	Z	——••	4	••••—
G	——•	W	•——			5	•••••
K	—•—	R	•—•			6	—••••
P	•——•	X	—••—			7	——•••
Q	——•—	Y	—•——			8	———••
E	•	T	—			9	————•
I	••	M	——			0	—————
S	•••	O	———				

369. Q. What is a help in learning the numbers?

A. (a) Note that each number has five marks.

(b) Note that—

No. 1 has but one *dot.*
No. 2 has but two *dots.*
No. 3 has but three *dots.*
No. 4 has but four *dots.*
No. 5 has but five *dots.*
No. 6 has but one *dash.*
No. 7 has but two *dashes.*
No. 8 has but three *dashes.*
No. 9 has but four *dashes.*
No. 0 has but five *dashes.*

370. Q. What is a convenient way to send the numbers in a message?

A. Spell them out. Example:
27 would be sent as follows: twenty-seven.

7th would be sent as follows: seventh.

1915 would be sent as follows: nineteen fifteen.

371. Q. What are the "conventional" signals in the General Service Code?

A. Certain signals used to shorten time of sending messages, as follows:

CONVENTIONAL SIGNALS

(General Service Code)

End of word .....front
End of sentence.....front front
End of message...front front front
Signature follows .....sig. front
Error .....AA front
Acknowledgment, or, I understand .....MM front
Cease signalling.....MMM front
Repeat after (word), CC front A front (word)
Repeat last word, CC front front
Repeat last message, CCC front front front
Move a little to the right..RR front
Move a little to the left...LL front
Move a little uphill..UU front
Move a little downhill, DD front
Signal faster .....FF front
Wait a moment .—... front
Break, or stop sending...BK front

PUNCTUATION

Period	-- -- --
Comma	-—-—-—
Interrogation	--——--
Hyphen or dash	—----—
Parentheses (before and after the words)	—-—-—-—
Quotation mark (beginning and ending)	-—----
Exclamation	—-—--——
Apostrophe	-———-—-
Semicolon	—-—-—-
Colon	———---
Bar indicating fraction	—--—
Underline (before and after the word or words it is wished to underline)	--—-——
Double dash (between preamble and address, between address and body of message, between body of message and signature, and immediately before a fraction)	—---—
Cross	-—-—-

372. Q. What is a slow but sure way of getting a message through?

A. Have receiver repeat each letter before I send him the next.

373. Q. What kind of flag should be used against a dark background?

A. A white flag.

374. Q. What kind of flag should be used against a light background?

A. A dark colored flag.

375. Q. Why should you study the background before signaling?

A. Because if I use the wrong colored flag the receiver will be unable to see the flag movements distinctly and will be unable to get the message.

376. Q. What is a great help in reading a distant message?

A. A pair of field glasses.

377. Q. What other system of signaling should you learn after the General Service Code?

A. The two-Arm Semaphore Code.

378. Q. When is it used?

A. For short distances.

379. Q. What advantage has the "General Service" over the "Semaphore"?

A. The General Service can be used from the prone position which is the position most used on the battlefield.

380. Q. What is the quickest and easiest way to learn the Semaphore Code?

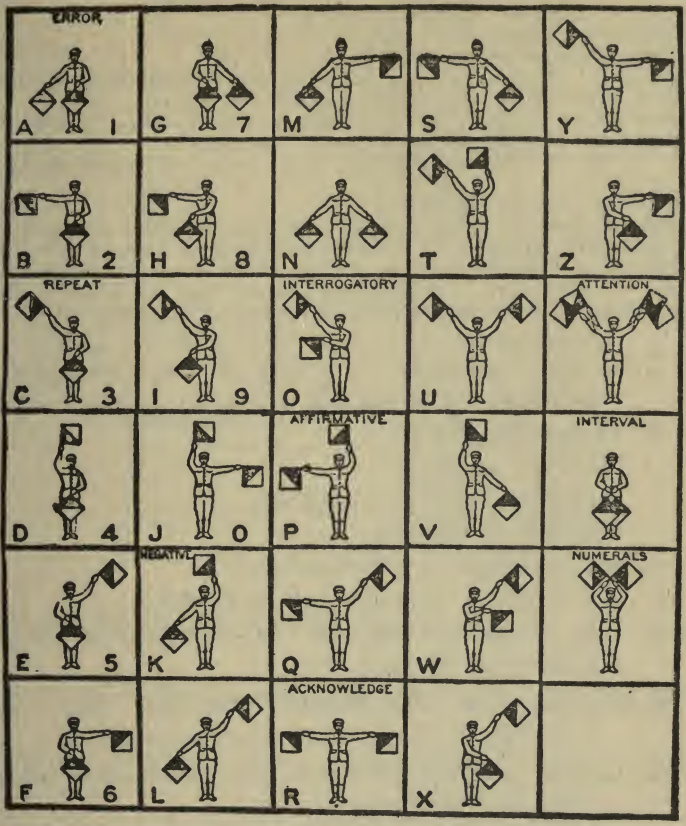
A. (a) Learn the first seven letters as they come.
(b) Group the others in pairs of "opposites" and that will leave but three letters without "opposites."

TWO ARM SEMAPHORE

(a) LEARN the first seven letters (a to g inclusive) as they come.

NOTE—It will be noticed that they follow each other in regular order around the body, beginning with the *right low position* for (a) and ending with the *left low position* for (g).

(b) LEARN the following "opposites:"
H—Z, I—X, J—P, K—V, M—S, N—U, O—W, Q—Y.
The following letters have no opposites:
L, R, and T.



381. Q. Give the "conventional" signals in the Semaphore Code.

A.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNALS AND INSTRUCTIONS

(Two-Arm Semaphore Code.)

To call or answer: "Attention" followed by call letter of station called. Repeat as necessary.
Both stations then make "Interval."
Repeat last word: CC "Interval" twice.
Repeat last message: CCC "Interval" three times.
Repeat after (word): CC "Interval" A (word).
End of word: "Interval."
End of sentence: "Chop-chop" signal (made by placing both arms at the right horizontal and moving them up and down in a cutting motion).
End of message: Two successive "chop-chop" signals and withdrawing flags from view.

Error: AA "Interval" then repeat word.
To break in: "Attention."
Acknowledgment or understood: R.
"Negative," "Affirmative," or "Interrogatory," followed by "Interval," give corresponding meanings to the following signal.
Receiver acknowledges "Attention" whenever made, also "Repeat," etc., and "End of message," *when latter is understood.*
While waiting for "Acknowledgment," or in case of delay, remain at "Interval."
Words not in code are spelled out.
"Numerals" precedes every number sent and indicates numerals until "Interval" is made, after which letters recur without any further indication. When numerals follow letters no intervening "Interval" is necessary. The numerals are the first ten letters in order.
When communicating with the Navy numerals will be spelled out.

382. Q. In the Semaphore Code what is the meaning of the following words you find written in the small squares?

A. Error—A.—mistake.
Negative—A.—no.
Interrogatory—A.—a question.
Affirmative—A.—yes.
Acknowledge—A.—I understand.
Numerals—A.—numbers are to be sent.

383. Q. Why do you find numbers (1 to 0) written in the small squares on the left?

A. Because those flag positions represent the *numbers* as well as the *letters* written in those squares.

384. Q. In the Infantry what are the signals used between firing line and troops in rear?

A.

For communication between the firing line and the reserve or commander in the rear, the subjoined signals (Signal Corps codes) are prescribed and should be memorized. In transmission, their concealment from the enemy's view should be insured. In the absence of signal flags, the headdress or other substitute may be used.

Letter of alphabet	If signaled from the rear to the firing line	If signaled from the firing line to the rear
A M.....	Ammunition going forward	Ammunition required.
C C C.....	Charge (mandatory at all times).	Am about to charge if no instructions to the contrary.
C F.....	Cease firing.....	Cease firing.
D T.....	Double time or "rush" ...	Double time or "rush."
F.....	Commence firing.....	Commence firing.
F B.....	Fix bayonets.....	Fix bayonets.

Letter of alphabet	If signaled from the rear to the firing line	If signaled from the firing line to the rear
F L.....	Artillery fire is causing us losses.	Artillery fire is causing us losses.
G.....	Move forward.....	Preparing to move forward.
H H H	Halt.....	Halt.
K.....	Negative.....	Negative.
L T.....	Left.....	Left.
O..... (Ardois and semaphore only.)	What is the (R. N. etc.)? Interrogatory.	What is the (R. N. etc.)? Interrogatory.
- - — — - - (All methods but Ardois and semaphore.)	What is the (R. N. etc.)? Interrogatory.	What is the (R. N. etc.)? Interrogatory.
P.....	Affirmative.....	Affirmative.
R.....	Acknowledgment.....	Acknowledgment.
R N.....	Range.....	Range.
R T.....	Right.....	Right.
S S S.....	Support going forward....	Support needed.
S U F.....	Suspend firing.....	Suspend firing.
T.....	Target.....	Target.

385. Q. In the Cavalry what are the signals used?

A.

All those used by Infantry except F B (Fix Bayonets), and also the following:

M—Bring up horses (if signaled from front to rear).

M—Horses going forward (if signaled from rear to front).

386. Q. In the Field Artillery what are the signals used?

A.

1. The International Morse Code will be used for all Field Artillery communication, except by semaphore.

2. The following abbreviations are prescribed and will be memorized for communication by any method with the exceptions noted:

-------- Error. (All methods but Ardois and semaphore.)
A..... Error. (Ardois and semaphore only.)
A D.... Additional.
A K T.. Draw ammunition from combat train.
A L.... Draw ammunition from limbers.
A M.... Ammunition going forward.
A M C . At my command.
A P .... Aiming point.
B (numerals).... Battery (so many) rounds.
B S (numerals).... (Such) Battalion station.
B L.... Battery from the left.
B R.... Battery from the right.

C C C.. Charge (mandatory at all times). Am about to charge if no instructed to contrary.
C F .... Cease firing.
C S .... Close station.
C T.... Change target.
D..... Down.
D F.... Deflection.
D T.... Double time. Rush. Hurry.
F ..... Commence firing.
F C L (numerals).... On first piece close by (so much).
F L .... Artillery fire is causing us losses.
F O P (numerals).... On first piece open by (so much).
G..... Move forward. Preparing to move forward.
H H H . Halt. Action suspended.
I X .... Execute. Go ahead. Transmit.
J I..... Report firing data.
K..... Negative. No.
K R.... Corrector.
L..... Preparatory. Attention.
L C L (numerals).... On fourth piece close by (so much).
L O P (numerals).... On fourth piece open by (so much).
L T .... Left.
L L .... Left from the left.
L R.... Left from the right.
L E (numerals).... Less (so much).
M D ... Move down.
M L.... Move to your left.
M R ... Move to your right.
M U ... Move up.
M O (numerals).... More (so much).
N..... Annul. Cancel.
O ..... What is the (R. N., etc.)? Interrogatory. (Ardois and semaphore only.)
------ What is the (R. N., etc)? Interrogatory. (All methods but Ardois and semaphore.)
P ..... Affirmative. Yes.
P S..... Percussion. Shrapnel.
Q R Q.. Send faster.
Q R S .. Send slower.
Q R T.. Cease sending.
R..... Acknowledgment. Received.
R S .... Regimental station.
R L.... Right from the left.
R R.... Right from the right.
R N.... Range
R T.... Right.
S..... Subtract.
S C L (numerals).... On second piece close by (so much).
S O P (numerals).... On second piece open by (so much).
S H .... Shell
S I..... Site.
S S S... Support needed.
T..... Target.
T C L (numerals).... On third piece close by (so much).
T O P (numerals).... On third piece open by (so much).
U..... Up.
Y (letter).... Such battery station.

CHAPTER IV

RULES OF LAND WARFARE

387. Q. What is the object of War?

A. To defeat the enemy as soon as possible, using all the methods not forbidden by the laws of land warfare.

388. Q. Name five things that are forbidden in time of war?

A. (a) To cause suffering for the sake of revenge.
(b) To wound, except in a fight.
(c) To torture in order to get a confession.
(d) To use poison in any way.
(e) To lay waste a district needlessly.

389. Q. Are you allowed to deceive the enemy?

A. (a) Yes, but not in such a way as to break good faith with him. Example—It would be perfectly allowable to make the enemy think he was surrounded by a large force and in this way cause him to surrender his troops to a much smaller force.
(b) To use spies.
(c) To persuade the enemy's soldiers to desert.
(d) To persuade the enemy's soldiers to surrender.
(e) To persuade the enemy's soldiers to rebel.
(f) To give the enemy false information.

It would not be allowable to surprise and attack the enemy during a truce.

It would not be allowable to use the Red Cross flag over military stores such as guns, ammunition, etc.

390. Q. Who are your enemies in time of war?

A. The armed persons belonging to the enemy's country.

391. Q. What is required of you in your treatment of the enemy and his property if captured in times of war?

A. (a) He must be humanely treated.
(b) He is allowed to keep his personal property except arms, horses, military papers and large sums of money.

392. Q. How must the unarmed citizens of the enemy country be treated?

A. They must not be molested nor their private property disturbed, except when carrying out a proper order of an officer.

393. Q. How must the unarmed citizens of the enemy living in our country be treated?

A. They must not be injured nor their property taken from them.

394. Q. Are you required to wear your uniform when fighting the enemy?

A. Yes.

395. Q. If you leave your own troops and join the enemy in time of war and are captured by your own troops, for what may you be tried?

A. Desertion, and I may be punished with death.

396. Q. What is a "Prisoner of War"?

A. Any person belonging to the enemy's forces whom we capture, and who has not broken the rules of war. Example—If we capture an enemy, take his parole and release him, and again he is captured while under arms against us, he is not entitled to be a prisoner of war as he has broken his parole and may be punished with death.

397. Q. Are armed persons always the only ones who may be made "prisoners of war"?

A. No, persons who are of particular use to the enemy are considered as prisoners of war, if captured. Example —Couriers, guides, etc. Also newspaper men, ministers, schoolteachers, etc., if they urge their people to resist us.

398. Q. What becomes of the sick and wounded enemies that fall into our hands?

A. They become prisoners of war and are entitled to our protection and care.

399. Q. When guarding prisoners of war how must you treat them?

A. Humanely—that is, I must not be harsh or cruel towards them.

400. Q. To whom does all property captured by soldiers belong?

A. To the United States Government.

401. Q. If captured as a prisoner of war and questioned by the enemy what two things must you answer correctly?

A. *My true name* and *my rank*. Example—John Smith, Sergeant.

402. Q. What other information may you give correctly?

A. None—I should carefully avoid giving information that will help the enemy.

403. Q. When questioned in a friendly manner by your captors (the enemy), what should you do?

A. I should at once suspect that he is trying to find out about our troops, their strength, movements, etc., and should avoid giving correct information.

404. Q. What may be done when a prisoner of war attempts to escape?

A. He may be shot down.

405. Q. What is a "parole"?

A. A written or verbal promise made by a captured enemy in which he agrees that if released and allowed to go home he will not again take part in the war.

406. Q. Are soldiers allowed to give their paroles?

A. No, except through a commissioned officer.

407. Q. What punishment may a soldier receive who gives his parole to the enemy, except through a commissioned officer?

A. His own government may punish him with death as a deserter.

408. Q. What is the limit of punishment for breaking a parole?

A. Death.

409. Q. If captured as a prisoner of war what is your right as to your religion?

A. I am entitled to the free exercise of my own religion.

410. Q. What are "Sanitary Troops"?

A. Doctors, hospital corps men, nurses, etc., who are charged with the care of the sick and wounded.

411. Q. What protection are the sanitary troops given in time of war?

A. They must not be fired upon.

412. Q. What protection are the sick and wounded given?

A. They must not be fired upon.

413. Q. What protection are hospitals given?

A. They must not be fired upon.

414. Q. What is the emblem of the sanitary service of an army?

A. A red cross on a white ground, worn on the left arm.

415. Q. How else is this emblem used?

A. It is placed on the property of sanitary troops; also used on flags over hospitals, ambulances, etc., and known as the "Red Cross Flag."

416. Q. How are the dead on a battlefield protected?

A. It is strictly forbidden to rob or molest them in any way.

417. Q. What do the laws of war forbid as to the use of weapons?

A. No weapons or other material can be used that will tend to cause unnecessary suffering to those wounded by them. Example—shrapnel, mines, hand grenades are allowable. Dum-dum bullets, explosive bullets, lances with barbed heads are forbidden.

418. Q. What is a flag of truce?

A. A white flag which means that the bearer desires to communicate with us.

419. Q. Does firing stop when a flag of truce is shown?

A. It may or it may not. If the enemy sends a flag of truce and stops firing himself we should naturally also cease our fire. He may want to surrender.

420. Q. What is meant when individual soldiers, without any special authority, show white handkerchiefs or flags?

A. They desire to surrender and should be made prisoners of war.

421. Q. Should you ever intentionally fire on the bearer of a flag of truce?

A. Never, unless he shows treachery, or fails to obey.

422. Q. When is a soldier liable to be taken as a spy?

A. When he goes into the enemy's territory, in disguise or under false pretenses, and attempts to obtain and bring back information.

(a) Example—A soldier dressed as a farmer going into the enemy's lines and trying to get information, would, if captured, be tried as a spy.

(b) Example—A soldier going into the enemy's lines under protection of the Red Cross and trying to get information would, if caught, be tried as a spy.

423. Q. Would a soldier in uniform who enters the enemy's lines and tries to get information be liable to be punished as a spy?

A. No, if captured he would be a prisoner of war.

424. Q. How is the spy always punished?

A. By death.

424. Q. What is treason?

A. All unauthorized or secret communication with the enemy.

426. Q. What is the punishment for treason?

A. Usually death.

427. Q. What is "Pillage"?

A. The forcible taking of property in an enemy's country without authority, or in disobedience of orders.

428. Q. What is the limit of punishment for pillage?

A. Death.

429. Q. What is a "Passport"?

A. A written paper given to a person by a commander of troops, authorizing him to pass freely over the territory occupied by the troops.

430. Q. What is a safeguard?

A. (a) A detachment of soldiers posted to protect persons or property.

(b) A written order posted by a commander for the purpose of protecting persons or property.

431. Q. What is done with soldiers left behind and posted as a safeguard, when taken by the enemy?

A. They are sent back to their own forces as soon as practicable.

432. Q. What may be the punishment for forcing a safeguard?

A. Death.

433. Q. How is the bearer of a flag of truce and his escort received at the Outpost?

A. See Question 350, page 56, under Outposts.

434. Q. How are deserters from the enemy received at the Outpost?

A. See Question 351, page 56, under Outposts.

CHAPTER V

ARMY REGULATIONS AND DISCIPLINE

435. Q. Why should you obey Regulations?

A. (a) By doing so I learn my duties more quickly.
(b) I avoid trial or reprimand.

436. Q. Why should you deposit part of your pay each month with the Quartermaster?

A. Because it gives me a bank account on which the Government pays 4 per cent. interest, and gives me something to start life on in case I do not re-enlist.

437. Q. How can you deposit this money?

A. By notifying the first sergeant of my company.

438. Q. What is an "allotment"?

A. When I request the Government to send a part of my pay each month to my family or relatives it is called an allotment.

439. Q. How can you make an allotment?

A. By notifying the first sergeant.

440. Q. What is meant by the word "beneficiary"?

A. The person to whom I wish to leave the money the government gives me in case I am killed or die in "line of duty."

441. Q. What is allowed your beneficiary in case you are killed or die "in line of duty"?

A. A sum of money equal to six months' of my pay.

442. Q. In case you are killed or die "not in line of duty," what is allowed?

A. Nothing.

CLOTHING

443. Q. Are you allowed money for clothing during your enlistment?

A. Yes, the government allows me enough so that with proper care I should be able to save money and thereby increase the amount coming to me on discharge.

444. Q. How can you find out whether or not you are ahead in your clothing allowance?

A. I should ask the first sergeant or company clerk; if behind I shall find it charged to me on the pay roll every six months.

445. Q. Can you draw this clothing money at any time?

A. No, not until my discharge.

446. Q. Are you allowed to sell the clothing issued you by the government?

A. I am not, and may be tried for doing it.

447. Q. How should you care for your clothing?

A. See "Rifle and Equipment," page 24 of this book.

The Company Fund

448. Q. What money belongs partly to you, as a member of your company?

A. The "company fund," which is kept by the company commander and spent by him for the benefit of the company.

449. Q. From where does this money come?

A. (a) Monthly savings made on rations not drawn from the Commissary.

(b) Pool and billiards played in the company during the month.

(c) Part of the money the company barber takes in.

(d) Part of the money the company tailor takes in.

(e) Rent charged for use of bicycles, boats, etc., owned by the company.

(f) The company's share of the profit made in the Post Exchange.

450. Q. How do you get any good out of the company fund?

A. A good part of my daily food is bought from it; also

phonographs, baseball goods, etc. The company amusement room is usually fitted out from this fund.

Discharges

451. Q. When your time is up what kind of character may you receive on your discharge?

A. Excellent, Very Good, Good and Fair.

452. Q. What effect will an "Excellent" discharge have on your future life?

A. If I decide to re-enlist at any time, the authorities will be very willing to take me in almost any company.

If I try for a job in civil life my discharge will often be a very useful recommendation.

453. Q. What effect will a "Good" discharge have on your future life?

A. (a) I may re-enlist but every organization commander dislikes to take me.

(b) If I try for a job in civil life I had better keep my discharge hidden.

454. Q. What effect will a "Fair" discharge have on your future life?

A. I cannot re-enlist.

In civil life I should keep it "dark."

Absences

455. Q. What are two very common things that keep many men from getting Excellent discharges?

A. Drunkenness and going absent without leave.

456. Q. What effect will going absent without leave have on your enlistment?

A. (a) I am required to remain just that much longer to make up the time I stayed away.

(b) If tried and found guilty of absence without leave I must also make up the time I spend in the Guard House.

457. Q. What effect is "going absent" liable to have on my family or relatives?

A. If I die or am killed while away without authority my beneficiary will not get the money given for a "line of duty" death.

Desertion

458. Q. What is "desertion"?

A. When a soldier absents himself without leave and intends to stay away for good it is called desertion.

459. Q. After what length of time is an absent soldier dropped as a deserter?

A. After such time as the Company Commander decides that the soldier does not intend to return.

460. Q. Is desertion a crime?

A. Yes, a crime against my government.

461. Q. What punishment is given for desertion?

A. In time of war, it may be death.

In time of peace, such punishment as a general court martial may direct; this punishment nearly always includes dishonorable discharge and loss of all money coming to me in any way; also confinement at hard labor.

462. Q. Conviction of desertion has what effect on a man's position in civil life?

A. He can no longer be a citizen of the United States and cannot hold a position of trust or profit under the United States. He is a marked man.

Passes and Furloughs

463. Q. What should you do when you return from pass or furlough?

A. If my pass or furlough was given to me in writing I should report to the orderly room (or at place required at my post) and turn it in. In any case I should let the first sergeant know at once that I am back.

464. Q. While on pass or furlough may you spend the time around your barracks?

A. No, unless my company commander gives me special permission.

465. Q. What is a furlough?

A. A written permission, signed by the commanding officer, which allows me to be absent for a certain length of time. I am given ration money by the Quartermaster upon my return.

466. Q. What should you do in case you are on pass or furlough and do not have enough money to get back to your post or station?

A. Report to the nearest post or recruiting station.

Retirement

467. Q. When is a soldier entitled to retire?

A. After thirty years' service in the army, navy or marine corps, or in all.

468. Q. To what is a retired soldier entitled?

A. Three-quarters of the pay per month that he drew at date of retirement and also $15.75 in place of clothing, rations, quarters, fuel, and light.

469. Q. When is a soldier entitled to apply for admission to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C.?

A. After an honest and faithful service in the *army* of 20 years.

470. Q. Does he continue to be a soldier if admitted to the Home?

A. No, he receives his discharge before going.

Medal of Honor

471. Q. What is a "Medal of Honor"?

A. A medal which the Congress of the United States gives to Officers or Soldiers for acts of great bravery in action.

472 Q. What is a "Certificate of Merit"?

A. A written certificate given to a soldier by the President of the United States for some distinguished act or acts.

473. Q. What goes with a certificate of merit?
A. Extra pay at the rate of $2.00 per month.

The Flag

474. Q. What are the colors of the flag of the United States?
A. Red, white, and blue.

475. Q. What do the thirteen stripes represent?
A. The thirteen colonies, or states, that were first formed into the United States in the year 1776.

476. Q. What do the stars represent?
A. One star for each state in the United States.

The Post Exchange

477. Q. What is "The Post Exchange"?
A. It is a general store run in each post for the benefit of the soldiers.

478. Q. Why should you buy from the Post Exchange when you can?
A. The profits are divided among the different company funds and in that way I get more for my money than buying elsewhere.
Some of the articles are cheaper than outside.

Rosters

479. Q. What is a "Roster"?
A. A list of men for duty with a record of the duty each has done.

480. Q. Who runs the roster in a company, troop or battery?
A. The First Sergeant under the Company Commander.

481. Q. How should a roster be run?
A. So that the one longest off that duty will be the next for detail.

482. Q. What should you do if you have been detailed and do not think the roster correct?

A. Ask the First Sergeant about it and if not then satisfied ask permission to speak to the company commander.

The Sick

483. Q. What should you do if you are sick?

A. See the First Sergeant and have my name put on the company sick report book.

484. Q. What should you do if your teeth need work done on them?

A. See the Dental Surgeon if there is one at my post—his work is free to enlisted men.

Finances

485. Q. What happens if you are careless and break or lose government property of any kind?

A. I am required to pay for it.

486. Q. How is this usually done?

A. It is taken out of my pay on the payrolls.

487. Q. When you receive your monthly pay what bills must you settle first?

A. Company bills (pool, barber, etc.,) and Post Exchange bills.

488. Q. Do these bills always come before any outside bills?

A. Yes, unless my company commander says otherwise.

489. Q. Why is it a bad thing to buy on credit (called "jawbone") outside of the company and Post Exchange?

A. Because I am very liable to buy more than I can pay for and this is sure to make me trouble sooner or later. Also my name will soon come up to the company commander causing more trouble and the less my name appears as a "trouble maker" in the company the better soldier I am considered.

490. Q. How much pay does a private of Infantry, Cavalry,

Artillery, Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps draw?

A. It is the custom of many persons to answer as follows:

For first enlistment	$15.00 per month
second	18.00
third	21.00
fourth	22.00
fifth	23.00
sixth	24.00
seventh	25.00

While these amounts are true as to the actual cash paid a private, they do not at all represent his pay; for if he were working in civil life in most cases he would have to pay out of his earnings for his board, room, medicine and doctor bills, fuel and light, and clothing; all of which the Government furnishes the enlisted man free of charge. This would amount to at least $25.00 per month and this added to his cash pay in the army would make his actual pay if in civil life amount to at least $40.00 per month, not counting the extra pay a soldier may draw for good markmanship, and for re-enlistment as shown above.

491. Q. Is the pay cash you draw clear of all expenses?

A. Yes, except for laundry (which I may do myself) and such little articles as tobacco, soap, etc., which I may need.

492. Q. Will a man in civil life drawing $40.00 per month be able to live as well as a private in the army?

A. He will not, as the civilian must pay retail prices for what he gets (about ⅕ more). The Government pays for the soldier's clothing and food at wholesale prices and the soldier can buy from the Commissary at cost such necessary articles as tobacco, soap, towels, etc. Also, if the soldier puts in 20 years in the army he may go to the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., for the rest of his life. For 30 years' service in the army, navy, or marine corps or in all he may retire, drawing ¾ of his pay and $15.75 in place of clothing, rations, quarters,

fuel and light. In many cases the civilian must look ahead and save up for his old age.

Punishment

493. Q. What may be done to you for breaking Regulations?
A. The company commander may give me company punishment or he may prefer charges against me which go up to the commanding officer.

494. Q. Is there any record kept of the punishments you receive?
A. Yes, an accurate record is kept and from it to a great extent my character is given on discharge.

495. Q. What is done when charges are preferred against you?
A. I am tried by a court-martial.

496. Q. What kinds of courts-martial are there in our army?
A. *A Summary Court,* made up of but one officer to try the smaller offenses.
A Special Court, made up of from three to five officers.
A General Court made up of from five to thirteen officers.

497. Q. Which Court can give the most serious punishments, including dishonorable discharge?
A. The General Court.

498. Q. Are previous convictions by a court-martial liable to count against you in a trial?
A. They are, if committed within a year and in this enlistment; if I have five such previous convictions I shall probably be tried by a General Court and be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States.

499. Q. If tried by a General or Special Court who helps me in my defence?
A. An officer detailed by the commanding officer.

500. Q. How is this done?
A. I should ask for the officer by name if I want some particular officer; if for some reason the commanding officer decides that officer is not available, another will be detailed for me.

501. Q. To what are you entitled before trial?
A. To a copy of the charges.
502. Q. To what are you entitled after trial?
A. To a copy of the record of the trial.
503. Q. When placed "in arrest" by the First Sergeant are you bound to obey it?
A. I am, as he is acting under the authority of my company commander.
504. Q. What does "in arrest" mean?
A. It means that I must remain in my company quarters or camp until released by proper authority.
505. Q. Have the non-commissioned officers of your company authority to give you lawful orders?
A. They have, and I am liable to severe punishment if I do not obey promptly.
506. Q. Are you the one to decide whether or not the order is a lawful one?
A. Unless it is very plain that the order is not a proper one I should execute it and make my complaint afterwards.
507. Q. Why should you execute the order first in most cases even if you think it wrong?
A. Because the non-commissioned officer is probably a better judge of that than I am and if I take a chance and do not obey a proper order I get the full punishment anyway.
508. Q. Where can you find all of the above points more fully covered?
A. In the "Army Regulations" which I can see in the company orderly room.

The Articles of War

509. Q. What are "The Articles of War"?
A. A set of rules laid down by law for the government of our army.
510. Q. Where can you find them?
A. In the back of the "Manual of Courts-Martial, U. S. Army, 1917."

511. Q. Name some of the things forbidden by the "Articles of War"?

A. (a) Selling or wasting ammunition.
(b) Selling, losing or spoiling horse, arms, clothing or equipment.
(c) Behaving with disrespect towards commanding officer.
(d) Striking or attempting to strike superior officer while performing any duty. (This means non-commissioned officers also.)
(e) Disobeying a lawful order of a superior.
(f) Joining in a mutiny.
(g) Failing to report a mutiny.
(h) Failing to obey *at once* the orders of *any* officer or non-commissioned officer who is trying to put down a quarrel, fray or disorder.
(i) Absence without leave.
(j) Hiring duty done by another.
(k) Drunkenness.
(l) Sleeping on post or quitting post.
(m) Giving false alarms.
(n) Cowardice and pillage. (See question 41, Rules of Land Warfare.)
(o) Forcing an Officer to surrender his troops to the enemy.
(p) Desertion.
(q) Fraudulent enlistment.
(r) Punishment by flogging, branding or tatooing.

512. Q. Under what articles of war do most other offenses come?

A. Under the 96th, which punishes offenses affecting good order and military discipline, and not elsewhere spoken of.

513. Q. What are generally considered as the two greatest military crimes?

A. Treason and cowardice. (See question 39, Rules of Land Warfare.)

514. Q. Besides forbidding you to do certain things, what else do the articles of war cover?

A. They lay down certain rules which protect my rights as a soldier.

Miscellaneous

515. Q. After enlisting what duty do you owe your parents?

A. I should write home at least every two weeks; they are more interested than any one else as to my welfare, and it causes them needless worry when I fail to write.

516. Q. What is the proper thing to do when you think you are not properly treated in the company?

A. Speak to the First Sergeant about it and if not then satisfied get permission to speak to the company commander.

517. Q. When going away from the company for more than two or three days what should you do?

A. I should leave my address in the orderly room.

518. Q. What amount of money should you always have ahead, and why?

A. Enough to pay carfare to home of my family in case I am sent for on account of serious sickness or death; otherwise I shall have to borrow or may be unable to get the money at all.

CHAPTER VI

DISCIPLINE AND SALUTING

519. Q. What do our Army Regulations say about obeying orders?

A. "All persons in the military service are required to obey strictly and to execute promptly the lawful orders of their superiors."

520. Q. Who are your superiors?

A. Such Officers and Non-commissioned Officers as are placed over me by proper authority.

521. Q. What is meant by the word "discipline"?

A. When the members of a company obey fully, promptly and cheerfully the lawful orders given them the company is said to have good "discipline."

522. Q. Why is good discipline required in a company?

A. Without it there would be no head to the company; each man could do as he wished, and in battle this would make the company worthless. A company requires a captain just as a football team does, to obtain good teamwork.

Saluting Officers

523. Q. Why are you required to salute Officers?

A. It is a mark of courtesy and courtesy is necessary among military men. It is also the outward sign of good discipline.

524. Q. What is saluting distance?

A. Within 30 paces.

525. Q. Are officers always saluted when you are outdoors?

A. Yes, whether they are in uniform or not.

526. Q. If armed with the rifle how is an officer saluted when outdoors?

A. I give the rifle salute with the piece at right shoulder.

527. Q. When you salute how long should you hold the hand in the saluting position?

A. Until my salute has been acknowledged or until the officer has passed or I have passed him.

528. Q. Does a soldier actually at work cease work to salute an officer?

A. He need not unless spoken to by the officer.

528½. Q. What should you do when an officer enters the mess room during meals?

A. I should stop eating and remain seated at "attention."

529. Q. If indoors and under arms how do you salute?

A. I give the rifle salute from the "Order" or "trail."

530. Q. Do you salute when indoors?

A. I do.

531. Q. What should you do upon the approach of an officer if you are indoors and not under arms?

A. If I am alone I should uncover, stand attention facing the officer and salute as he passes. If there are several enlisted men in the room the one first seeing the officer should call "attention" so that all may hear; all should then rise, uncover and remain standing at attention until the officer leaves the room or directs otherwise.

532. Q. When you enter the orderly room to speak to or report to the company commander do you salute?

A. I do. (See question number 530.)

533. Q. What should you say when reporting to the company commander?

A. "Sir, Private Jones reports to the company commander," or "Sir, Private Jones has permission to speak with the company commander."

534. Q. What should you do if seated and an officer passes by?

A. I should rise, face towards him at attention and salute at the proper time. (See question number 531.)

535. Q. What should be done when an officer approaches a group of soldiers?

A. The first one to notice the approach of the officer should call "attention" and all should then give the proper salute.

536. Q. What is the rule as to saluting when indoors at public places such as stores, depots, post exchanges, and other places where you ordinarily keep your cap on?

A. I should give the prescribed salute whether covered or uncovered.

The Star Spangled Banner

537. Q. What should you do when out of ranks and the National Anthem is played at a formation such as at parade or retreat?

A. If outdoors I should stand attention *facing the flag* if there is one and hold my hand in the position of salute from the beginning to the end of the Anthem.

538. Q. When the National Anthem (The Star Spangled Banner) is played, other than at retreat, what should you do?

A. I should stand attention *facing the music* and salute as described in question 537.

NOTE: When *to the color* or *to the standard* is sounded the same salutes are given as to the National Anthem.

Miscellaneous

539. Q. When the colors are passing what should you do?

A. Give the prescribed salute with the right hand, unless under arms.

540. Q. Under arms how would you salute?

A. Give the rifle salute, unless posted as a sentinel when I would "present arms."

541. Q. When the coffin passes you at a funeral what should you do?

A. I should uncover out of respect to the dead.

542. Q. What should a mounted man do before addressing an officer?

A. He should dismount, except when actually on field service such as manœuvers or in war; at such times it might be wasting valuable time to show this mark of respect.

543. Q. When passing an officer who is walking with a lady how should you salute?

A. Same as in other cases—with hand or rifle.

544. Q. If you are walking with a lady and pass an officer how should you salute?

A. Same as in other cases.

544½. Q. When is it proper to uncover instead of saluting?

A. When the National Anthem is being played, and I am in civilian clothes with hat on; also when passing the uncased National Color under same conditions. To uncover as a salute I hold my hat or cap opposite the left shoulder with the right hand. If raining I may simply raise hat or cap slightly from my head.

CHAPTER VII

BAYONET COMBAT

545. Q. Why should you know how to handle the rifle and bayonet?

A. Because in war hand to hand combat is often necessary for success.

546. Q. What does bayonet instruction do for you?

A. (a) Makes me quick and proficient in handling the rifle.
(b) Gives me an accurate eye and a steady hand.
(c) Gives me confidence in myself in hand to hand fighting.
(d) If bayonet is broken or lost my rifle is still a good weapon in hand to hand fighting.

547. Q. What are names of parts of the bayonet?

A. See "Rifle and Bayonet."

548. Q. What is length of rifle with bayonet fixed?

A. Almost five feet.

549. Q. What does the bayonet weigh?

A. One pound.

550. Q. What does the rifle with bayonet weigh?

A. A little over nine and one half pounds.

551. Q. What are very important things to learn when first taking up bayonet instruction?

A. Good foot work and a limber body, like boxing this gives me a great advantage over a slow and stiff enemy.

552. Q. How should foot movements be made when possible?

A. On the balls of the feet—this makes me quicker.

553. Q. Describe the position of "Guard" without arms.

A. (a) The command is 1. Bayonet exercise 2. Guard.
(b) At command "Guard" half face to the right.

(c) Carry back and place the right foot about once and a half its length to the rear and about 3 inches to the right, the feet forming with each other an angle of about 60°, weight of the body balanced equally on the balls of the feet, *knees slightly bent*, palms of hands on hips, fingers to the front, thumbs to the rear, head erect, head and eyes straight to the front.

554. Q. Where can you find the prescribed foot movements fully explained?

A. On pages 221 and 222, "Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911 (with corrections to November, 1913)."

555. Q. Describe the position of "Guard" with arms.

A. (a) The command is 1. Bayonet Exercise 2. Guard.

(b) At command "Guard" take the position of "Guard" as without arms (except as to the hands).

(c) At the same time throw rifle smartly to the front, grasp the rifle with the left hand just below the lower band, fingers between the stock and gunsling, barrel turned slightly to the left, the right hand grasping the small of the stock about six inches in front of the right hip, elbows free from the body, point of bayonet at height of chin.

556. Q. Name the movements used in attacking.

A. (a) Thrust (b) Lunge (c) Butt Strike (d) Cut Down (e) Cut right (or left).

557. Q. Where can you find these movements fully explained?

A. Under "Attacks" on pages 225 and 227, "Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911 (with corrections to November, 1913)."

558. Q. Name the movements used to defend yourself.

A. (a) Parry Right (b) Parry Left (c) Parry High (d) Low Parry Right (or left).

559. Q. Where can you find these movements fully explained?

A. On page 230, "Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911 (with corrections to November, 1913)."

560. Q. How is the rifle used for hand to hand combat without a bayonet?

A. As a club and should be swung hard enough to break through any guard or parry.

561. Q. Where is the position of "Club Rifle" fully described?

A. On page 232, "Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911 (with corrections to November, 1913)."

562. Q. In a bayonet fight should you simply try to defend yourself?

A. No. I should press the fight and keep my enemy busy defending himself.

563. Q. Name some pointers in bayonet combat.

A. (a) Look at the ground when you start to fight so that you can move on that part which will give *you* the best footing.

(b) Watch the enemy's eyes, not his weapon nor where you wish to strike; if at night then watch his weapon and movements of his body.

(c) Always watch for a chance to strike enemy's left hand which grasps the forward part of his rifle.

564. Q. When is the butt of rifle very useful?

A. For close and sudden attacks; very useful in riot duty.

565. Q. Against a man on foot armed with a sword or saber how should you use the rifle and bayonet?

A. Be careful he does not grab the muzzle of my rifle. Attack him with short, stabbing thrusts and keep him beyond striking distance of his weapon.

566. Q. Fighting against larger numbers how can a small group of men best protect themselves?

A. By grouping themselves so that they cannot be attacked from behind.

567. Q. What should be done in fighting a mounted man armed with a saber?

A. Try to get on his *near* (or left) side. It is harder for him to make good use of his pistol or saber then.

568. Q. In receiving night attacks what position should you take?

A. Kneel or lie down as the enemy will then be easier to see against the skyline.

569. Q. What should you do when he arrives within attacking distance?

A. I should rise quickly and lunge well forward at the middle of his body.

570. Q. Describe the fencing salute.

A. All fencing exercises, either by command or "at will," where two men engage in bayonet combat for instruction, begin and end with the fencing salute.

Being at the order facing each other, at the command "Salute" each man, with his eyes on his adversary, carries the left hand smartly to the right side, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forearm horizontal, forefinger touching the bayonet. At count "two" drop the arm smartly by the side.

571. Q. Describe the position of the fencing exercise "Guard."

A. (a) The command is 1. Fencing Exercise 2. Guard.

(b) Take position of "Guard" with arms as described in question No. 555.

(c) Bayonets should be crossed, each man's bayonet bearing lightly to the right against same part of his adversary's bayonet.

572. Q. What is this position called?

A. The Engage or Engage Right.

573. Q. Where can you find the Fencing Exercises fully explained?

A. On pages 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240, "Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911 (with corrections to November, 1913)."

574. Q. Of what do they consist?

A. The engages, assaults, simple attacks, attacks on the rifle, feints and combined movements.

575. Q. What is a "Chancery"?

A. An attack which disarms my adversary, or causes him to lose control of his rifle, or which disables his piece.

576. Q. What is "Fencing at Will"?

A. When two men are to fence without formal commands it is called "fencing at will."

577. Q. In this case what commands are given?

A. To start. 1. At will 2. Assault.
To interrupt. Halt.
To end the match. 1. Halt 2. Salute.

578. Q. Your ability to fence at will or in actual combat depends upon what?

A. (a) On my coolness.
(b) Quickness.
(c) Correctness of movements.
(d) Being able to quickly see what my adversary intends to do.

579. Q. Where can you find "Fencing at Will" fully explained?

A. On pages 241, 242, 244 and 245, "Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911 (with corrections to November, 1913)."

CHAPTER VIII

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

580. Q. Why should a soldier know something about the history of the United States?

A. Every man should have at least a general idea of how his country started, its principal wars, generals, etc. He should know what people are talking about when they speak of such things.

581. Q. Who first discovered America?

A. Christopher Columbus, an Italian.

582. Q. When was this discovery made.

A. On October 12, 1492, Columbus landed from his ship the "Santa Maria" on the island of San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands which are to the southeast of the United States.

583. Q. Who lived here before the United States was discovered?

A. Different tribes of Indians.

584. Q. How did the new world get its name?

A. It was named America after an Italian named Americus Vespucius who made several voyages of discovery to this land in the years 1497 to 1499.

585. Q. Where was the first permanent English colony in America?

A. At Jamestown, Virginia—in 1607.

586. Q. Where was the first English colony in New England?

A. At Plymouth, Mass., in 1620—these people landed from the ship "Mayflower" on the Plymouth Rock.

587. Q. What is meant by the "Thirteen Colonies."

A. As the eastern shores of the United States were settled by the English (New York by the Dutch) the land was claimed for England and each part was given a name as follows:

Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, North Carolina, New Jersey, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Georgia. These were known as the thirteen original colonies.

588. Q. When were they settled?

A. In the order named above (except New York, in 1614) during the years 1607 to 1733.

589. Q. How long did the colonies belong to England?

A. Until the signing of the Declaration of Independence on the fourth of July, 1776.

590. Q. Why is the Fourth of July celebrated?

A. Because on that date in the year 1776, the colonies declared themselves free and independent of England and they have remained so ever since.

591. Q. How did the colonies manage to become independent?

A. They helped each other and fought the War of the Revolution which they finally won from England. France also helped the colonies, sending troops, ships, and generals.

592. Q. How long did this war last?

A. From the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, to the surrender of the English at Yorktown on October 19, 1781—a little over six years.

593. Q. Who was the leading American General?

A. George Washington.

594. Q. Name some of the well known battles of the Revolution.

A. Lexington, Bunker Hill, Long Island, Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth, Yorktown.

595. Q. What caused the War of the Revolution?

A. England did not treat the colonies fairly—she forced slaves on them, taxed them unjustly, interfered with their trade, and tried to take their land from them.

596. Q. What were the results of the War of the Revolution?

A. As England was defeated a treaty of peace was signed in 1783. It admitted that the colonies were now in-

dependent, and that their land extended from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic Ocean west to the Mississippi River.

The colonies bound themselves together into one nation known as the United States of America.

597. Q. Who was the first president of the United States?

A. George Washington, who served as president for eight years and then declined to serve any longer.

598. Q. When did the United States get possession of most of the land west of the Mississippi River?

A. In 1803—by purchase from France; known as the Louisiana Purchase.

599. Q. What was the next war in the United States?

A. The War of 1812, between the English and Americans.

600. Q. How long did this war last?

A. From June 18, 1812 to December 24, 1814—two and one half years.

601. Q. What caused the War of 1812?

A. Interference with our commerce on the high seas. The English claim of the right to search our vessels for English subjects.

602. Q. Name some of the well known happenings during this war.

A. Hull's Surrender, Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie, Sackett's Harbor, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg, Bladensburg, Capture of City of Washington, New Orleans.

603. Q. Name some of the more noted American generals in this war.

A. Jacob Brown, Winfield Scott (later in Mexican War), Andrew Jackson (later President of the United States) —in the navy, Perry and Macdonough.

604. Q. What were the results of this war?

A. Nothing—although England stopped searching our vessels she would probably have done so anyway as her troubles in Europe were over and she no longer cared to do this.

605. Q. What branch of our fighting forces was the most successful in this war?

A. The navy, by far.

606. Q. What do you understand by the "Monroe Doctrine"?

A. In 1823 President Monroe sent a message to Congress in which he started a new rule for the American people, as follows: That North and South America are not hereafter to be colonized (settled) by any European nations; that any attempt to do so will be considered an unfriendly act.

This rule has been carried out ever since.

607. Q. What was the next war?

A. The War with Mexico.

608. Q. How long did it last?

A. From May 13, 1846 to February 2, 1848—nearly two years.

609. Q. What was the cause of this war?

A. Disputes over the boundary line between Mexico and the State of Texas.

610. Q. Name some of the battles in this war.

A. (a) In the north of Mexico, under General Taylor, were fought the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista.

(b) In the central eastern part of Mexico, under General Scott, were fought the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, San Antonio, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico.

611. Q. Were these battles successes for our troops?

A. Yes—all of them.

612. Q. What were the results of this war?

A. The United States obtained a large tract of land, including California, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and parts of Wyoming and Colorado.

613. Q. Name three great statesmen of this time.

A. Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

614. Q. What was the next war?

A. The Civil War or the War of the Rebellion.

615. Q. How long did it last?

A. From the bombardment of Fort Sumter, by the Confederates, April 12, 1861, to the surrender of General R. E. Lee to General Grant, at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865—four years.

616. Q. What were the causes of this war?

A. Probably the great difference of opinion of the Northern and Southern people of the United States:

The North did not believe in slavery.

The South did believe in slavery.

The North believed that the Nation as a whole should rule.

The South believed that the various States were more powerful in themselves.

617. Q. Name some of the well known battles of this war.

A. First Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Atlanta and many others.

In the Navy—the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac," Mobile Bay.

618. Q. Which was the first large battle in this war?

A. The First Bull Run—a Confederate victory.

619. Q. Which is considered one of the most important battles?

A. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as here the Confederates under General Robert E. Lee were defeated by the Union troops under General George G. Meade, and were driven back into their own territory from which they were never again strong enough to try an invasion of the North; had the Confederates won this battle many of the large cities of the North would have fallen into their hands. Up to this time, July, 1863, the South (Confederate) had usually been successful; after this they commenced to lose and the North (Union) won many battles.

620. Q. Name some of the generals on both sides in the Civil War.

A. (a) Union:
McClellan, Hooker, Meade, Burnside, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Buell, Thomas, Rosecrans and many others.
(b) Confederate:
Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" (T. J.) Jackson, Johnson, Hill, Early, Beauregard, Longstreet, Ewell, Stuart and others.

621. Q. Which was the most noted general on each side?
A. Union—U. S. Grant.
Confederate—R. E. Lee.

622. Q. Who was President of the United States during this War?
A. Abraham Lincoln—he was assassinated a few days after the close of the war.

623. Q. Who was President of the Confederate States during this war?
A. Jefferson Davis.

624. Q. What were some of the results of the Civil War?
A. (a) That the United States as a Nation has more power than any one State.
(b) No more slaves in the United States.

625. Q. When did the United States secure Alaska?
A. In 1867, by purchase from Russia.

626. Q. What was the next war?
A. The war with Spain.

627. Q. How long did it last?
A. From April 25, 1898 to August 12, 1898—about four months.

628. Q. What caused this war?
A. (a) Improper treatment of Cubans by the Spanish.
(b) Continued uprisings in Cuba.
(c) The blowing up of the United States Battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor (in Cuba), on February 15, 1898.

629. Q. Name some of the battles and occurrences during the Spanish-American War.
A. Manila Bay (Admiral Dewey, Commanding the Navy),

El Caney, San Juan Hill, Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet, Hobson's exploit, trip of the "Oregon," Capture of Manila.

630. Q. Name some of the well known characters of history in this war.

A. Roosevelt, Miles, Schley, Sampson, Shafter, Hobson, Dewey, Garcia, Merritt, Aguinaldo, Funston.

631. Q. What were the results of this war?"

A. (a) Spain gave Cuba its independence.
(b) The United States took over the Philippine Islands, Guam and Porto Rico, paying for them the sum of $20,000,000.

632. Q. How and when did the different parts of the United States come into its possession?

A. (a) The original 13 States—during the War of the Revolution, 1776.
(b) Louisiana Purchase—from France in 1803. (country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains).
(c) Florida—from Spain, in 1819.
(d) Texas—annexed in 1845 (will of the Texas people).
(e) The Oregon territory—claim established in 1846. (Washington, Oregon and Idaho.)
(f) California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, parts of New Mexico, Wyoming and Colorado—from Mexico in 1848 (close of the war).
(g) Gadsden Purchase (southern strip of Arizona)—from Mexico in 1853.
(h) Alaska Purchase—from Russia in 1867.
(i) Philippine Islands and Guam—from Spain in 1898 (close of the war).
(k) Porto Rico—from Spain in 1898 (close of the war).
(l) Hawaiian Islands—annexed in 1898 (request of Hawaiian Government).
(m) American Samoa—by International Treaty, in 1899.
(n) Canal Zone—from Panama in 1904.

633. Q. How can you learn more fully about the history of this country?

A. By attending Post School for enlisted men or by getting hold of a United States History and reading it myself.

CHAPTER IX

FIRING REGULATIONS

634. Q. What is an anemometer?
A. An instrument which measures the force of the wind in miles per hour.

635. Q. What is the battle sight?
A. The position of the rear sight when leaf is laid down.

636. Q. Up to what ranges is it used?
A. Up to 547 yards.

637. Q. What is the bore of your rifle, pistol or revolver?
A. The cylindrical cavity in the small arms barrel; or the inside of the barrel between the muzzle and the chamber.

638. Q. What do you mean by caliber?
A. The distance across the bore, measured between the lands. (Lands are the raised parts of the rifling.)

639. Q. What is the caliber of your rifle measured in inches?
A. Thirty hundredths—a little less than one-third of an inch.

640. Q. What is the caliber of your pistol?
A. Forty-five hundredths—or a little less than one-half of an inch.

641. Q. What is the caliber of your revolver measured in inches?
A. Thirty-eight hundredths—or a little less than four-tenths of an inch.

642. Q. When is your piece canted?
A. My piece is canted when I revolve the barrel to the right or left in aiming. The rear sight base is not then horizontal nor the front sight vertical.

643. Q. What is a coach?
A. A special instructor, officer, non-commissioned officer

or private charged with the duty of giving advice to the firer.

644. Q. What is estimating distance?

A. Judging how far it is from one place to another; each soldier is required to practice this and to be tested in it before shooting on the range.

645. Q. What is a mirage?

A. Heat waves seen on the target range on warm days.

646. Q. What is a ricochet shot?

A. Bullets which strike ground or other objects before hitting target. These have the same value as any other hit.

647. Q. What is a miss?

A. A shot at the target which does not strike anywhere within or on the black border line of the paper target.

648. Q. What are sighting shots?

A. Trial shots fired before starting the score. In record firing two sighting shots are fired at 600 yards, slow fire.

649. Q. What is a trajectory?

A. The path of the bullet through the air.

650. Q. What is slow fire?

A. Firing with small arms without any time limit laid down.

651. Q. What is "fire at will"?

A. The kind of fire in which each soldier fires independently of the others?

652. Q. What is rapid fire?

A. Firing with the rifle at the prone figure mounted on a disappearing target. A time limit is given you.

653. Q. What is long range?

A. 800 to 1,200 yards.

654. Q. What is mid-range?

A. 500 to 800 yards.

655. Q. What is short range?

A. Up to 500 yards.

656. Q. What is gallery practice?

A. Firing at reduced ranges with the 22 caliber rifle.

657. Q. What is instruction practice?

A. The practice I have on the range before I shoot for record.

658. Q. What is record practice?

A. The practice that I have on the range which is carefully recorded and shows any progress which I may have made and the class to which I belong, 2d, 1st, Marksman, etc., and for which extra pay is allowed as follows:

Marksman	$2.00	per month
Sharpshooter	3.00	per month
Expert Rifleman	5.00	per month

659. Q. What is an unqualified man?

A. A soldier who makes less than 152 points out of 300 in his record practice, also one who did not fire the course.

660. Q. What is a 2d class man?

A. A soldier who makes a total of at least 152 and less than 177 points in firing for record with the rifle. He must also make 85 per cent. in the estimating distance test.

661. Q. What is a 1st class man?

A. A soldier who makes a total of at least 177 and less than 202 points in firing for record with the rifle. He must also make 85 per cent. in the estimating distance test.

662. Q. What is a Marksman?

A. One who makes a total of at least 202 and less than 238 points in firing for record with the rifle. He must also make 85 per cent. in the estimating distance test.

663. Q. What is a Sharpshooter?

A. One who makes a total of at least 238 and less than 253 points in firing for record with the rifle. He

must also make 90 per cent. in the estimating distance test.

664. Q. What is an Expert Rifleman?

A. One who makes a total of at least 253 points out of a possible 300 in firing for record with the rifle. He must also make 90 per cent. in the estimating distance test.

665. Q. What is a centre?

A. When a shot hits within the four ring of the slow fire target it is sometimes called a centre.

666. Q. What is an inner?

A. When a shot hits within the three ring of the slow fire target it is sometimes called an inner.

667. Q. What is an outer?

A. When a shot hits within the two ring of the slow fire target it is sometimes called an outer.

668. Q. What is a marking disk?

A. A stick with a disk at each end used by a soldier detailed to mark targets in the pit. Each disk is painted a different color on either side to indicate values of different hits.

669. Q. For what is the white disk used?

A. For signaling a bull's-eye or five.

670. Q. For what is the red disk used?

A. For signaling a centre or four.

671. Q. For what is the black and white disk used?

A. For signaling an inner or three.

672. Q. For what is the black disk used?

A. For signaling an outer or two.

673. Q. What signals are made with the red flag?

A. (a) A miss, when waved across the front of the target.
(b) A ricochet, when used with the marking disk.
(c) Danger, when placed above the parapet and allowed to remain there.

674. Q. What is windage?

A. The amount of change made on the wind-gauge of the rear sight for the purpose of overcoming the action of the wind on the bullet after it leaves the bore. Spoken of as "two points right wind," "a point and a half left," etc.

675. Q. What is meant by a 9 o'clock wind?

A. When I face the target a wind blowing directly across the range from the left is called a 9 o'clock wind.

676. Q. What is meant by a 3 o'clock wind?

A. When I face the target a wind blowing directly across the range from the right is called a 3 o'clock wind.

677. Q. What is meant by a 6 o'clock wind?

A. When I face the target a wind blowing directly down the range toward the target is called a 6 o'clock wind.

678. Q. What is meant by a 12 o'clock wind?

A. When I face the target a wind blowing directly in my face from the target is called a 12 o'clock wind.

679. Q. What is the general rule for designating the wind by the "o'clock" method?

A. I imagine myself to be standing at the centre of a large clock dial with the 12 o'clock figure (XII) pointing directly toward the target. The 6 o'clock (VI) will then be at my back, the (IX) at my left and the (III) at my right.

680. Q. From where will a 2 o'clock wind come?

A. From the direction of the (II) on the clock dial, i. e., from the right-front.

681. Q. From where will an 11 o'clock wind come?

A. From the direction of the (XI) on the clock dial, i. e., from the left-front and almost directly in my face.

682. Q. From where will a 4 o'clock wind come?

A. From the direction of the (IV) on the clock dial, i. e., from the right-rear.

683. Q. From where will a 7 o'clock wind come?

A. From the direction of the (VII) on the clock dial, i. e., from the left-rear.

684. Q. How does one read the wind-gauge on his rifle?

A. (a) If for right windage, read spaces between the two small zeros at the right ends of the graduated arcs of the fixed base and movable base of the rear sight. CAUTION: read the spaces *between* the short lines, not the lines themselves.

(b) If for left windage, read spaces between the two small zeros at the left ends of the graduated arcs of the fixed base and movable base of the rear sight. CAUTION: read the spaces *between* the lines not the lines themselves.

685. Q. How much windage do the following diagrams represent?

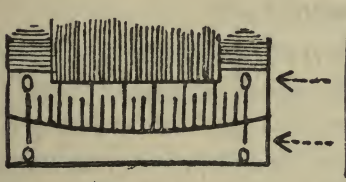


Fig. 1

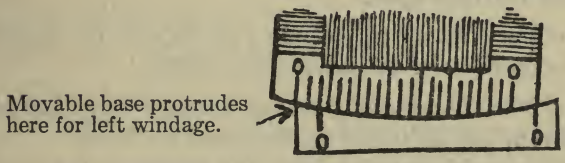


Fig. 2

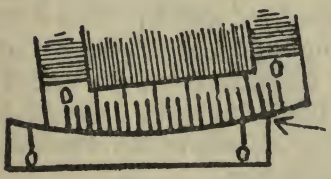


Fig. 3

A. Figure 1 does not indicate any windage as zero lines are together at both right and left ends of arcs.

A. Figure 2 shows two points left windage as there are two spaces between the two zeros at the left ends of arcs, where movable base protrudes.

A. Figure 3 shows four points right windage as there are four spaces between the two zeros at right ends of arcs where movable base protrudes.

686. Q. Why should you become a good shot?

A. Because I will be more useful in time of war.

687. Q. What should you learn first for target practice?

A. I should know the principal parts of my rifle, how to care for same and how to prevent accidents.

688. Q. What are the principal parts of your rifle?

A. (See "Rifle and Equipment.")

689. Q. How should it be cared for?

A. (See "Rifle and Equipment.")

690. Q. What should you do in order to prevent accidents?

A. Never load the rifle unless ordered or until I am at the firing point and it is my turn to shoot.

691. Q. If the piece is loaded and it is not your turn to fire what should you be careful to do?

A. Keep the bolt open.

692. Q. What are six other things you should be careful not to do in order to prevent accidents?

A. (1) Never aim down the target range when the targets are not in sight and in readiness for firing.

(2) I should never under any circumstances aim at any one, no matter in what condition my gun may be. Many an "unloaded" gun has killed a man.

(3) If my rifle is loaded and the targets are not ready I should see that the safety lock is turned to the right, that is, at the "SAFE." I should be careful never to turn the muzzle in the direction of the other men on the firing line.

(4) I should never aim at the targets from behind the firing line.

(5) If I wanted to practice snapping, I should get

up on the firing line, preferably off on one of the flanks out of the way.

(6) In unloading, I should always point the muzzle in the ground a short distance from my front and away from all other persons.

693. Q. In target practice what different drills are you required to take?

A. (1) Nomenclature and care of the rifle.
(2) Sighting drills.
(3) Position and aiming drills.
(4) Deflection and elevation drills, that is, practice in setting my sights.
(5) Gallery practice.
(6) Estimating distance.
(7) Know distance firing on the target range for instruction and then for record.

694. Q. If any point comes up that you do not understand in regard to shooting, what should you do?

A. Ask an experienced shot of my company or troop; I should not trust to luck.

695. Q. To whom are the sighting drills given?

A. To all soldiers who have not qualified as Marksmen or better during the preceding target year.

696. Q. Of what use are sighting drills?

A. They explain the proper use of the sights and show how errors are made and how to correct them.

697 Q. Draw a picture of the normal sight as it would look to you if enlarged when looking through the sight at a bull's-eye.

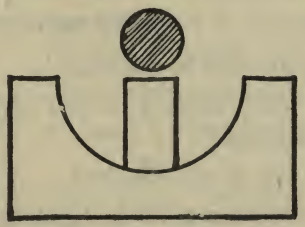


Fig. 4

698. Q. Draw a picture of the correct peep sight as it would appear to you if enlarged when looking through the sights at a bull's-eye.

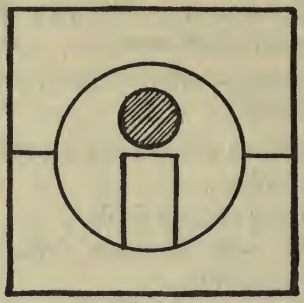


Fig. 5

699. Q. Why are the normal sight and the peep sight better than all others?

A. Because they both have fixed lines upon which the same amount of front sight can be easily and quickly taken each time.

700. Q. In the normal sight, what is the fixed line?

A. The line formed by the shoulders on either side of the notch in the open sight, on the rear sight drift slide. The tip of the front sight should appear to be even with this line, and immediately below the bull's-eye.

701. Q. In the peep sight what is the fixed line?

A. The horizontal line crossing the centre of the peep hole. The eye will generally centre the tip of the front sight in the peep naturally, and for this reason the line is not often used.

702. Q. What will happen if you take too much front sight?

A. It will make the shot strike high.

703. Q. Taking too little (known as too fine) front sight will have what effect?

A. It will make the shot strike low.

704. Q. Why must you be careful to sight exactly through the centre of the rear sight notch?

A. Because sighting through the left of the notch will throw the bullet to the left and sighting through the right will throw the bullet to the right of the point at which I am aiming.

705. Q. Why must you be careful to sight exactly over the top of the front sight?

A. Because sighting over the left of the front sight will throw the bullet to the right and sighting over the right of the front sight will throw the bullet to the left of the point at which I am aiming.

706. Q. Why must you be careful not to cant the rifle in firing?

A. Because canting it to the left throws the bullet to the left and below the point at which I am aiming; and canting it to the right throws the bullet to the right and below the point at which I am aiming.

707. Q. How do you blacken your sights?

A. Light a candle or piece of camphor and hold my sights in the smoke until fully blackened.

708. Q. Should you always blacken your sights before firing?

A. Yes, sir.

709. Q. Why do you blacken your sights?

A. It prevents the sights from glistening when in a bright light, and makes the aim more distinct.

Position and Aiming Drills

710. Q. Why are the position and aiming drills valuable to you?

A. Because they teach me to hold my piece properly, aim and pull the trigger properly; they also harden the muscles of my arms, all of which is necessary if I am to become a good shot.

711. Q. Who should take these position and aiming drills?

A. Every soldier who expects to become a good shot.

712. Q. Why should you learn to do the aiming exercise exactly as taught?

A. Because without doing it properly I cannot become a good shot.

713. Q. Describe the aiming exercise.

A. The commands are, 1. Aiming. 2. EXERCISE.

(a) With rifle in position of ready, at the command "exercise," without moving the body or eyes, raise the rifle smartly to the front of the right shoulder to the full extent of the left arm, elbow inclined downward, the barrel nearly horizontal, muzzle slightly depressed, heel of the butt on a line with the top of the shoulder.

(b) Bring the piece smartly against the hollow of the shoulder, without allowing the shoulder to give way, press the rifle against it mostly with the right hand.

(c) Forefinger of the right hand pressing lightly against the trigger, without canting the rifle.

At the count "TWO": (d) Bend the head to the right, the cheek resting against the stock, being careful not to get the nose too close to the thumb.

(e) The left eye closed, the right looking through the notch of the rear sight at a point slightly below the mark.

At the count "THREE": (f) Draw a moderately long breath, let a portion of it out, then holding the breath.

(g) Slowly raise the rifle with the left hand being careful not to cant the piece until sights are aligned just below the mark.

(h) Hold in this position until the power to hold piece steadily is almost gone then resume position of ready, and resume breathing.

714. Q. What should you be careful to do when you raise the rifle to sight through the notch?

A. I must be careful to keep my eye on the target and not on the front sight.

715. Q. Why should you do this?

A. If I fail to do this, when I shoot at the long ranges, the mark will appear blurred.

716. Q. Why should you be careful not to hold the breath too long?

A. Because I get shaky, and my eyes blur.

TRIGGER SQUEEZE

717. Q. How should you squeeze the trigger?
A. With the second joint of the forefinger, first taking up the slack, then squeezing the trigger with the whole hand as you would squeeze water from a sponge.

718. Q. Why should you squeeze the trigger in this manner?
A. Because it prevents jerking the trigger and firing before I am ready.

RAPID FIRE EXERCISE

719. Q. What is the object of rapid fire exercise?
A. To teach me to get aim quickly and correctly in all positions.

USE OF SLING

720. Q. Why should you learn to adjust the sling in the best way?
A. Because it helps me to get a good aim and keep it.

721. Q. Is the sling a help to you in all shooting positions?
A. It is and I should use it in all positions.

722. Q. In what ways only can you use your sling?
A. (1) I can use the sling on one arm only.
(2) Neither end shall have been passed through either sling swivels.
(3) No knots will be tied in the gun sling.
(4) The sling will not be altered, added to or changed in any way.

DEFLECTION AND ELEVATION

723. Q. How do you set your sights for battle sight?
A. Have rear sight leaf down.

724. Q. Show your normal sight set at 600 yards.
Show your normal sight set at 750 yards.
Show your normal sight set at 975 yards.

725. Q. Show the same for the peep sight.

726. Q. Where would a soldier look for even numbered ranges on his rear sight leaf?

A. On the left-hand side of leaf.

727. Q. Where would he look for odd numbered ranges?

A. On the right side of leaf.

728. Q. In actually setting your sights where should you look on sight leaf?

A. On both sides, otherwise I am liable to take too much elevation.

729. Q. If the wind is from the right in which direction would you set your wind-gauge to correct for it?

A. To the right.

730. Q. If from the left in which direction would you set your wind-gauge?

A. To the left.

731. Q. What rule governs this?

A. I always push my wind-gauge in direction I wish bullet to go.

732. Q. How can you know how much windage to take?

A. I will be told by the instructor until I am a good shot, then I will know by experience.

733. Q. Set your wind-gauge to show one and a half points right windage.

734. Q. Set your wind-gauge to show two and a half points right windage.

735. Q. Show the same for a left wind.

736. Q. Should you find what your sight setting is for different ranges, for your particular rifle?

A. Yes, sir.

737. Q. Should you keep a record of this and where?

A. Yes, sir, in my score book or other convenient place.

738. Q. How can you tell which way the wind is blowing?

A. By looking at the trees, smoke or grass near me.

GALLERY PRACTICE

739. Q. What can you learn at gallery practice?

A. I can learn how to hold and sight properly.

740. Q. What is one important thing that gallery practice will not teach you?

A. Whether or not I flinch and how to overcome it.

ESTIMATING DISTANCE

741. Q. Why should you try to estimate distance correctly?

A. Because it may be necessary in time of war for me to estimate the range of my target.

742. Q. What is the length of your pace?

743. Q. How many of your paces make a hundred yards?

744. Q. What are good ways to estimate distance to an object?

A. (1) By comparing the distance with one hundred yards.
(2) To divide the distance in half and compare the half with one hundred yards.
(3) It certainly is not more than a certain distance, nor is it less than a certain distance, therefore it is between the two.
(4) Watching for the dust of the shot.

745. Q. When do objects seem closer to you than they really are?

A. (1) When they are down hill.
(2) On a bright day.
(3) Across the water, snow or wheat field.
(4) When the object contrasts sharply with the background, like white against black.
(5) In high altitudes.

746. Q. When do objects seem further away from you than they really are?

A. (1) On a dark or foggy day.
(2) When up hill from me.
(3) When part of the object is covered.
(4) When looking over a hollow or depression in the ground.

SHOOTING ON THE RANGE

747. Q. Are you required to shoot your rifle as it is issued to you?

A. Yes, except that my company commander may have

the front sight changed or the wood near the upper band worked down.

748. Q. May you shoot with the front sight cover either on or off?

A. Yes.

749. Q. When not shooting should you be careful to keep the front sight cover on? Why?

A. Yes, because it protects my front sight from injury.

750. Q. When not shooting should you be careful to keep your rifle in a cloth cover? Why?

A. Yes, because my rifle is then protected from dust, dirt and dampness.

751. Q. Should you be careful to keep the muzzle of your piece off the ground?

A. Yes.

752. Q. In what uniform should you always appear at the firing point?

A. In the uniform prescribed by the commanding officer.

753. Q. How many privates work and mark each target during target practice?

A. Two.

754. Q. What do these two privates do?

A. One works targets up and down and the other pastes the holes and signals the shot values.

755. Q. When should I leave the pit?

A. When the danger flag (red) is up and the firing ceases.

756. Q. Should I ever stick my head above the parapet?

A. No, sir.

757. Q. When should you lower the target?

A. Only when ordered to do so by the Corporal.

758. Q. How would you signal a miss on your target?

A. By waving a red flag across the front of target.

759. Q. How would you signal a ricochet shot that hits the target?

A. By showing the ricochet flag and the proper disk over the shot hole.

760. Q. How would you indicate that shots were going over your target during instruction practice?

A. By shoving the flag up and down.

761. Q. What do you do if you know a shot has missed your target on either side?

A. Signal a miss and show the signal on the side missed.

762. Q. How do you show a shot in the parapets?

A. The miss is signalled and the flag is moved toward the parapet so that it shows the shot hit in the parapet.

763. Q. How do you mark rapid fire?

A. (a) Each shot hole is marked in order, beginning with the highest in value.

(b) I should swing the disk clear of the target for each shot marked.

(c) I must be careful to mark slowly, so that the scorers at the firing point can read the score correctly.

764. Q. How are misses shown in rapid fire?

A. By waving the red flag once across the target for each miss.

RAPID FIRE PRACTICE

765. Q. When should you load in rapid fire?

A. At the command and not before or after.

766. Q. What sight only do you use for rapid fire?

A. The battle sight.

767. Q. How do you load for rapid fire?

A. Fill my magazine, load the piece from the magazine and turn my safety lock to the "safe."

768. Q. What do you do at the command, "READY," by the officer in charge of the firing line?

A. Turn safety lock to ready and take position of ready, standing with sling properly adjusted.

769. Q. What do you do in case you are not ready when the officer in charge of the firing line calls, "Ready on the right" or "Ready on the left"?

A. I call "Not Ready," giving the number of my target.

770. Q. What happens if you do not call "not ready" and you fail to fire at the target at the proper time?

A. I am given a total miss for the score.

771. Q. If you hear the command "Ready on the firing line," where must you keep your eyes?

A. On my target.

772. Q. What do you do when you empty your magazine in rapid fire?

A. I put in another clip and continue the fire.

773. Q. What care should you take in loading the second clip?

A. I should load as follows: Take a clip from the belt and insert the end in the clip slot, placing the thumb on the powder space of the top cartridge and the fingers extending around the piece, tips resting on the magazine floor plate. Force the cartridges in the magazine by pressing down with the thumb; without removing the clip, thrust the bolt home, and turn down the handle.

774. Q. How can you ruin good scores by carelessness in loading the second clip?

A. By forcing the cartridges out of the clip. They fall on the ground and require time to pick up and load.

775. Q. What is each unfired cartridge counted in rapid fire?

A. A miss.

776. Q. In case your clip breaks or jams what should you do?

A. Load cartridges singly as quickly as possible and continue to fire.

777. Q. In case you fire on the wrong target, what happens?

A. I get credit for such shots only as hit my own target.

778. Q. What care should you take in working your bolt in rapid fire?

A. (a) To pull the bolt clear back in order that the fired shell be thrown out.

(b) That the bolt handle is clear down when piece is reloaded from magazine.

779. Q. What is flinching?
A. Flinching is a sudden movement of the body at the moment of firing, throwing your rifle out of aim; another form of flinching is closing the eyes at the moment of firing.

780. Q. What causes it?
A. Your fear of the recoil.

781. Q. If you are sure that you have made a good score and they give you a miss, what is probably the cause?
A. I have probably flinched.

782. Q. How, to a great extent, can you overcome flinching?
A. By aiming properly, and holding my piece steadily, and squeezing the trigger so gradually that I will not know the exact instant the shot will be fired.

783. Q. If you know the exact moment you are going to pull the trigger, what will happen?
A. I will probably jerk the trigger, flinch or both.

784. Q. On what should you keep your mind when aiming?
A. On the aiming and not on pulling the trigger.

IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER

1. That the greatest cause of poor scores are:
   (a) First and foremost, flinching.
   (b) Not squeezing the trigger properly.
   (c) Not holding the rifle to the shoulder closely enough.
   (d) Not holding the rifle accurately on the mark.
   (e) Not taking full value of sling.
   (f) Not getting a comfortable position before firing.
   (g) Not holding the breath properly.

PISTOL FIRING

785. Q. What are the three principal parts of your pistol?
A. The barrel, slide and receiver.

786. Q. How do you clean your pistol?
A. Same as for rifle. (See "Rifle and Equipment.")

787. Q. In taking the pistol from the holster or rack, what precautions should you take?

A. Remove magazine and draw back slide to see that piece is not loaded. Do the same after firing on target range and again before putting pistol back in holster or rack.

788. Q. What are the "don'ts" in pistol practice?

A. (a) Do not load or cock pistol until ready to fire or until run in mounted course is started.

(b) Always keep pistol in position of "Raise pistol" except when pointing at target.

(c) Never place the pistol on the ground where dirt and sand can hurt the mechanism.

789. Q. How do you load pistol?

A. FOR LOADING PISTOL:

(a) Place five cartridges in the magazine and insert magazine in the handle.

(b) Draw back the slide and insert the first cartridge in the chamber. In drawing back the slide, pull toward the body with thumb and forefinger of the left hand until it stops and then release it.

(c) The pistol is then loaded and the hammer at full cock.

790. Q. Your pistol being loaded and at full cock, how do you lower the hammer?

A. (a) Place thumb of right hand firmly on the hammer and insert forefinger of right hand in trigger guard.

(b) With thumb of left hand exert slight pressure on grip safety and at the same time press the trigger.

(c) Lower the hammer fully down with thumb.

791. Q. Should you ever put the pistol in the holster with hammer cocked?

A. No, sir.

792. Q. What is the position for firing dismounted?

A. (a) Stand firmly on both feet.

(b) Body perfectly balanced and erect and turned at such an angle as is most comfortable when the arm is extended toward the target.

(c) The feet far enough apart to insure firmness and steadiness of position. (About 8 or 10 inches.)

(d) Weight of body resting upon both feet.

(e) Right arm fully extended, or nearly so.

(f) Left arm hanging naturally.

793. Q. How should you grip the pistol?

A. Firmly, and exactly the same for each shot.

794. Q. How should the trigger be squeezed?

A. The same as for the rifle, with the whole hand.

795. Q. Why is the pistol harder to shoot than the rifle?

A. Because I am allowed no rests or gun sling.

796. Q. How do you aim in pistol shooting?

A. In the same manner as with the rifle (using the normal sight) except in rapid or quick fire when little aim can be taken.

797. Q. What is rapid fire?

A. Firing with the pistol at a bull's eye pistol target, with time limit of 20 seconds for five shots (30 seconds in expert test).

798. Q. How do you aim in rapid fire?

A. I keep my eye fixed on the mark, and, after each shot begin a pressure on the trigger getting off the next shot as nearly perfect as I can in the time allowed.

799. Q. What is quick fire?

A. Firing with the pistol at the bobbing target.

800. Q. How do you aim in quick fire?

A. I practise pointing and aiming until I can get a good aim practically without the use of the sights.

801. Q. Should the left hand be used in pistol practice?

A. Yes, after the right has become trained.

802. Q. How should "quick fire" be executed?

A (a) I should load my pistol with five cartridges (one in

chamber and four in magazine) leaving pistol cocked and at the "safe" (that is, locked so that hammer cannot fall).

(b) I should face about one quarter left from the target with weight of body resting equally on both feet and pistol held in the position of "raise pistol."

(c) I should watch closely the bobbing staff and the instant it is flipped (the target exposed) I should remove the "safe" by pressing down with the thumb and take quick aim at the figure before pulling trigger.

(d) After the first shot, during time that target is not exposed, I should remain in the position of "raise pistol" (not at the "safe").

(e) I should fire one shot at each reappearance of the target until five shots have been fired.

803. Q. When firing is it necessary to squeeze the handle of pistol tightly in order to insure its proper working?

A. Not at all—the slightest pressure on the grip will make the grip-safety take hold and therefore you need never bother about this point.

804. Q. What is a second class pistol shot?

A. One who makes at least 72 and less than 96 points (60 per cent.) in record firing with the pistol.

805. Q. What is a first class pistol shot?

A. One who makes at least 96 points out of a 120 (80 per cent.) in record firing with the pistol.

806. Q. What is an expert pistol shot?

A. One who makes at least 50 points (83 per cent.) out of a possible 60 in record firing with the pistol.

PISTOL RÉSUMÉ

There are two kinds of pistol shots, the natural and the made shot. The former with comparatively little practise can soon do good shooting. The latter must be willing to spend a great deal of time at snapping at marks and firing with small caliber

pistols. The 22 caliber with 6 inch to 10 inch barrel is recommended. When proficiency with the 22 caliber, slow and rapid, has been attained, then only can this soldier hope to manage successfully the caliber 45 pistol. As with the rifle, flinching will be found to be the greatest evil to be overcome. Great patience and perseverance will be required both by the soldier and his instructor.

Designation of Targets and Fire Distribution

807. Q. In firing in squad, platoon or company why should you always aim exactly where told by your commander?

A. Because it is a part of the team work. I am firing at one part of the target while others are firing at the other parts of the target and in this way the whole target, either in battle exercise or in real war, is kept under our fire.

808. Q. Why not have the whole company fire at the same part of the target?

A. Because that would take the fire away from a large part of the target (or enemy) and in war would leave just that many of the enemy free to fire coolly and deliberately at us. The enemy's fire would then be much more accurate and deadly.

809. Q. What is meant by "designation of targets"?

A. The pointing out of targets.

When my platoon commander tells me where my target is and at what part I am to fire he is "designating my target."

810. Q. What is meant by "fire distribution"?

A. Aiming and firing in the platoon in such a way that every point of the platoon target is under fire.

When my platoon commander has told us all at what target each is to fire and has assigned us so that all of the platoon target is covered by our fire then he has distributed his fire. If we all fire accurately at our proper target as ordered, he has good "fire distribution."

811. Q. Whose duty is it to designate your target?

A. My platoon commander; he may be assisted by platoon guides and squad leaders.

812. Q. How should your target be designated or pointed out *if it can be clearly seen?*

A. My platoon commander will use the *horizontal clock system*—that is: we imagine ourselves to be in the centre of a very large clock dial which is lying flat on the ground with the XII directly in our front (perpendicular to our firing line). He will then give

(a) the direction. . .for example: "at two o'clock" which means we look in the direction of the II on the large clock dial.

(b) the range. . . .for example: "range 1000" which means that our target is about a thousand yards from us and we are to set our sights at one thousand.

(c) the objective or target. . . . . for example: "a troop of cavalry dismounted" which means our target will be this troop of cavalry dismounted and we will open fire on it when given the command "fire at will."

A few more examples of pointing out targets *which can be clearly seen:*

1. (a) at eleven o'clock (b) range 950 (c) a company in column of squads.
2. (a) at one o'clock (b) range 800 (c) a field gun in position.
3. (a) at ten o'clock (b) range 1100 (c) a group of staff officers mounted.

Explain to your instructor just what each of the three examples means.

813. Q. How should your target be designated or pointed out *if it is small or hard to see ?*

A. My platoon commander will then use *the vertical clock system*—that is (a) we imagine ourselves to be in the centre of a very large clock dial which lies flat on the ground with the XII directly in our front as before and (b) as soon as the platoon commander gives us a reference point (a house, tree or other object near our target *but easy to see*) we imagine another clock dial standing upright and facing us with its centre at this reference point. (c) Platoon commander will now give the o'clock or direction to look from the centre of this upright clock dial. (d) He will then give the range (e) and then the target.

For example:

Your platoon commander wants you to open fire on a line of skirmishers who are lying down to our left front and are *very hard to see* as the range is 900 yards. There is a bushy tree about 100 yards back of this line and to *their* left; it can be easily seen by us. Our platoon commander will give the commands like this: (letters in front of these commands are simply for use in studying).

(a) "To our left front," (or "at eleven o'clock")..... which means we look in the direction of eleven on the large clock dial which lies flat on the ground.

(b) Reference point..... "A bushy tree" which means we are to use this as our *reference point* for the centre of our *upright clock dial.*

(c) "At eight o'clock"..... which means we are to follow from this bushy tree or the *reference point* in the eight o'clock direction in order to find our target.

(d) "Range 900"..... which means the line of enemy skirmishers will be found 900 yards from our position, and at eight o'clock from the bushy tree reference point. We are to set our sights at 900.

(e) "A line of skirmishers". which means our target or objective will be this line of skirmishers and we are to open fire on it when given the command "fire at will."

(NOTE: the platoon commander will now probably *distribute his fire* by telling us where each is to fire on the platoon target; as a usual thing he will give to each a part of the line of skirmishers which comes most nearly to being in my direct front.

A few more examples of pointing out targets which are *small or hard to see:*

1. (a) To our right front (b) Reference point "a house with two chimneys" (c) at 3 o'clock (d) range 1000 (e) a patrol of four men.
2. (a) at 2 o'clock (b) Reference point "a white shack" (c) at 9 o'clock (d) range 1100 (e) a squad marching east.

NOTE: that in both examples the first command refers to the horizontal or flat clock dial.
that in both examples the third command refers to the vertical or upright clock dial.

Explain to your instructor just what both of these examples mean.

814. Q. How may the fingers be used in designating or pointing out your target?

A. My platoon commander may give a command like this: "To our right front, Reference point 'a stone house with two chimneys,' four o'clock *three fingers*, range

1000, a skirmish line alongside that fence length about two fingers, right at the dark bush."

Which will mean that we find our reference point (stone house with two chimneys) as explained in the vertical clock system and from this reference point and in the four o'clock direction a width equal to three fingers we should find the right or nearest point of the skirmish line, one thousand yards away. The length of skirmish line is about two fingers which would bring the left of skirmish line two fingers farther to *our* right.

In other words he has used his fingers to show how far from the reference point (stone house with two chimneys) we are to look for the nearest part of the target (three fingers) and he has again used his fingers to show how wide the target is (two fingers).

815. Q. How should the fingers be used in pointing out the target?

A. The arm is extended to its *full extent*, palm of the hand onwards, fingers held vertically (upright) with one side of the hand against the reference point.

816. Q. When may it be necessary for you to aim at one object with the idea of hitting another?

A. When the real target is very hard to see (or out of sight), but there is a good aiming point near by. In this case I may be required to aim and fire at the good aiming point but to use such windage and elevation as will throw my bullets into the real target. Only by following strictly the orders of the platoon commander as to sightsetting, etc., will my shots go where intended.

CHAPTER X.

FIRST AID

First Aid to Wounds

An attempt has been made to formulate these questions and answers in as simple language as possible so the average soldier can understand them, and no attempt has been made to follow grammatical or technical rules if the idea could be conveyed in a simpler form that the soldier would understand. These questions are not to be used in the place of instructions by the Company Commanders on the subjects covered, but are simply to be used as an aid to the enlisted man in getting a better understanding of the subject when taken up by his instructors.

817. Q. Of what does the first aid treatment of wounds consist?

A. (a) The arrest of hemorrhage. (Stopping bleeding.)
(b) The prevention of infection. (Keeping dirt out of wound.)
(c) The treatment of shock.

ARREST OF HEMORRHAGE

818. Q. How is the blood carried to the different parts of the body?

A. By the blood vessels, just as the water is carried to the different parts of the post by the water pipes of the water system of the post.

819. Q. How many kinds of blood vessels have you, and what does each do?

A. Three.
(a) Arteries, carrying the blood from the heart to the different parts of the body.
(b) Veins, carrying the blood from the different parts of the body to the heart.
(c) Capillaries, very small vessels connecting the arteries and the veins. See picture No. 1.

820. Q. What do you mean by hemorrhage?

No. 1

The heavy black lines represent the arteries. Paralleling each of these heavy black lines is another black line that represents the veins. The small lines connecting the heavy lines represent the capillaries.

1 is the heart, the right side receiving the venous blood through the veins, the left side sending the arterial blood out through the arteries.

2 is the large artery that carries the blood to the arms and is found under the collar bone as shown in picture.

A. When any part of the body is injured, as by a cut or a bullet wound, the walls of some of these vessels are broken, allowing the blood to flow out of the vessels instead of being carried along in them. Hemorrhage is the escape of the blood from the blood vessels through a break in their walls.

821. Q. What kind of hemorrhage may follow an injury?

A. (a) Arterial, when the walls of an artery are broken.
(b) Venous, when the walls of a vein are broken.
(c) Capillary, when the walls of a capillary are broken.

822. Q. How could you tell by looking at a wound which of these vessels had been broken?

A. (a) If an artery has been cut the blood flows out of the wound in spurts and the blood is bright red.
(b) If a vein has been cut the blood flows out of the wound in a steady stream and the blood is dark red.
(c) If capillaries are cut the blood simply oozes out of the wound and does not flow in a steady stream.

823. Q. How would you stop the hemorrhage if you decided it was from an artery?

A. By putting on a tourniquet between the wound and the heart.

824. Q. What is a tourniquet?

A. A pad or compress placed on the line of the artery and a strap or band to go over the pad and around the limb so that when it is tightened it will press the pad down upon the artery and interrupt the flow of blood.

825. Q. What may be used as a pad for the tourniquet?

A. A cork, a smooth round stone, a piece of wood or a coat button wrapped in something like a handkerchief to make it softer.

826. Q. What may be used as the band for the tourniquet?

A. Your waist belt, handkerchief, hat cord or a piece of rope. See picture No. 2.

827. Q. How is the tourniquet tightened?

A. (a) Tie the band around the limb,

(b) Place the pad under the band and over the artery where you want to make pressure.

(c) Pass a stick under the band and twist until the flow of blood stops.

(d) Hold in this position by catching one end of the stick under the band.

828. Q. In what way may harm be done in using the tourniquet?

A. (a) By bruising the flesh and muscles by twisting the band too tightly.

(b) By leaving the pressure on too long.

829. Q. When and how would you loosen the tourniquet?

A. After about half an hour untwist the stick slowly and watch the wound for return of the hemorrhage; then leave band and pad in place so it may be tightened again if hemorrhage returns.

830. Q. How would you stop the hemorrhage if it is from a vein?

A. (a) Place gauze pad in first aid packet over the wound and then wind the bandage tightly around the limb over the gauze pad.

(b) Then raise the limb above the rest of the body. See picture No. 3.

(c) If it still bleeds put tourniquet on the side of the wound farthest from the heart.

831. Q. If it is from the capillaries?

A. By placing the gauze pad in the first aid packet over the wound and then wind the bandage tightly around the limb over the gauze pad.

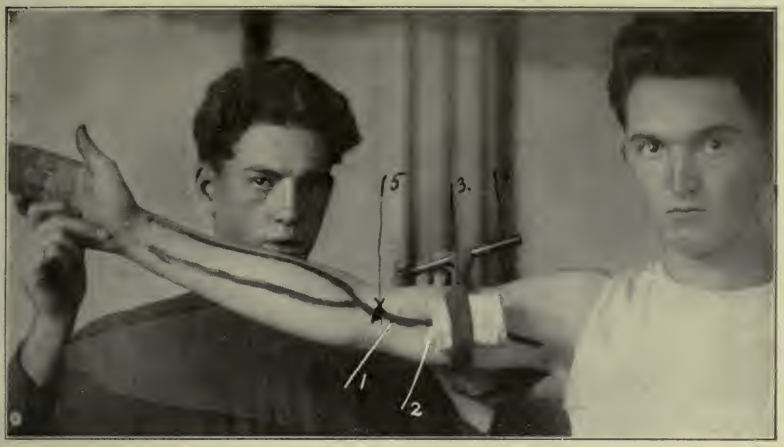
832. Q. How does making pressure between the wound and the heart stop hemorrhage from an artery?

A. By pressing the artery against the bone so that the blood cannot pass through the artery and out of the wound.

833. Q. Where would you make pressure if the bleeding is from the side of the head?

A. In front of the ear just below the edge of the hair on the same side as the wound. See picture No. 4.

834. Q. If from the arm above the elbow?



No. 2

1 is the line of the artery. 2 is the pad placed on line of artery; in this case folded handkerchief and match box have been used for a pad. 3 is the band; in this case the belt has been used. 4 is the stick to tighten the band; in this case a pen holder has been used. 5 is the wound.

No. 6

1 is the wound. 2 is the line of the artery. 3 is the pad of the tourniquet in this case a handkerchief and blouse button were used. 4 is the band of the tourniquet, in this case the hat cord was used. 5 is the stick to tighten the band; in this case the knife from the mess kit was used.

No. 7

1 is pad behind knee.

2 is belt passed around ankle and thigh.

3 is the wound.

A. Along the inner edge of the big muscle on the front of the arm, above the wound. See picture No. 2.

835. Q. If from the arm below the elbow or from the hand?

A. Same as last answer; or by placing a pad in front of the elbow then placing the hand on the shoulder of the same side by bending the elbow; hold arm in that position by passing a belt around the wrist and around the arm just below the shoulder. See picture No. 5.

836. Q. If from between the hip and the knee?

A. The middle of the groin a few inches to the outside of the crotch, above the wound. See picture No. 6.

837. Q. If from below the knee or from the foot?

A. Same as last answer; or by placing a pad behind the knee and bending knee back until the heel almost touches the buttock; hold the leg in that position by passing a belt around the ankle and around the thigh just below the hip. See picture No. 7.

838. Q. How would you stop bleeding from the arge artery in the front of the neck?

A. By making pressure with the thumbs below the wound and along the big muscle of the neck that comes down to the breast bone. See picture No. 8.

839. Q. How would you stop bleeding from the large artery in the arm pit?

A. By placing the thumb or finger on the artery in the space above the collar bone and pressing down behind the collar bone until your thumb or finger feels the bone underneath the collar bone. See picture No. 9.

Prevention and Infection

use of the first aid packet

840. Q. Where is the first aid packet carried?

A. In front of the right hip under the second pocket of the field belt. If armed with a pistol, in front of the left hip.

841. Q. How should the packet be placed in the pouch?
A. With the ring down.

842. Q. Why?
A. If placed with the ring up, a soldier in removing it will pull on the ring, either pulling off the metal ring or opening the metal container, thereby allowing dirt to get into the packet thus rendering it unserviceable.

843. Q. Who carries the first aid packet?
A. Every soldier in the army.

844. Q. What does the first aid packet contain?
A. Two gauze pads and bandages, two safety pins, and printed directions for using packet.

845. Q. How do you open the first aid packet?
A. By pulling on the ring.

846. Q. What do you find when you open the first aid packet?
A. One large package which contains three smaller packages.

847. Q. What is in the smaller packages?
A. A sterile gauze pad and bandage in two of them and safety pins in the smaller one. See picture No. 10.

848. Q. How would you apply the first aid packet to a wound?
A. (a) Open the packet by pulling on the ring.
(b) Break the wax paper around one of the gauze pads and bandages.
(c) Pick up the rolls of the bandage with the thumb and forefinger of each hand.
(d) Pull gently with each hand until the gauze pad opens out.
(e) Place this gauze pad over the wound. See picture No. 11.
(f) Unroll the bandage slowly from each side, winding it around the part so as to completely cover the gauze pad and hold it in place.
(g) When the ends of the bandage are reached, pin with the safety pins or tie.

849. Q. What is meant by saying the gauze pads and bandage are sterile?

No. 3

1 is the first aid packet applied over wound.
2 is arm held above rest of body.

No. 4

No. 5

1 is pad in front of elbow. 2 is belt around wrist and arm to hold hand on shoulder. 3 is end of belt tucked under shirt.

No. 8

1 is the wound. 2 is the place to make pressure.

A. They have been treated with heat or some chemical so that all germs have been killed.

850. Q. Why is this done?

A. So that when the gauze pad is put on the wound no germs will get in the wound from the dressing.

851. Q. What four things should you remember in putting on the dressing?

A. (a) That nothing whatever, not even your fingers, be allowed to touch the gauze pad which is placed against the wound.

(b) That nothing whatever is allowed to touch the wound.

(c) That the bandage should be put on so as to cover both ends of the gauze pad, thus preventing infection (dirt) from getting under the dressing when the wounded man is moved.

(d) That the bandage is put on tightly enough to hold the gauze pad over the wound, but not so tightly as to shut off the circulation of the blood.

852. Q. How would you know the bandage was too tight?

A. The part beyond the bandage (farthest from the heart) would become swollen, the veins large, color dark and later may become cold; also the wounded man would probably complain of increasing pain. See picture No. 12.

853. Q. Suppose the wound was larger than the gauze pad what would you do?

A. At the top of the gauze pad will be found two threads; break these and you will have a pad three and a half by seven inches.

854. Q. Suppose there were two wounds?

A. Apply the gauze pad and bandage in the other package the same as you have applied this one.

855. Q. Why is it necessary to be so careful not to touch the wound or the gauze pad that you intend to place on the wound?

A. (a) The hands, the clothing and everything that has

not been sterilized are covered with hundreds of germs which are so small they can not be seen with the naked eye.

(b) By touching the wound or the pad that is to be placed over it these germs are left in the wound or on the pad and from it they get into the wound.

856. Q. What may result if these germs do get in the wound?

A. Pus may form or there may develop "blood poisoning," lock-jaw, or erysipelas, depending upon the kind of germs that are carried into the wound.

857. Q. What is an infected wound?

A. One that germs have gotten into.

858. Q. How may these germs get into the wound?

A. (a) By touching the wound with dirty hands or dirty dressings.

(b) By having a dirty body and dirty clothing.

859. Q. How may a soldier prevent a wound from becoming infected?

A. (a) By keeping his body and underwear clean.

(b) By keeping dirt out of the wound.

(c) By putting on the first aid dressing properly.

Treatment of Shock

860. Q. What is shock?

A. It is a condition that results when a man has received a severe injury or has lost a large amount of blood.

861. Q. What do you know about the treatment of shock?

A. It is such a serious condition that a private soldier should not attempt to treat it but a medical officer should be called at once.

First Aid in Sprains and Fractures

862. Q. What would you do if you sprained your ankle or wrist?

A. (a) Put hand or foot in bucket of cold water at once.

(b) Keep adding cold water; ice water is better.

(c) Keep it in this water for about a half-hour.

(d) Bandage tightly and report to medical officer.

No. 9

1 is the wound. 2 is the collar bone. 3 is the place to make pressure.

No. 11

1 is the wound. 2a and 2b sterile bandage. 3 is sterile gauze pad.

Note how he has picked up each bandage with thumb and forefinger without touching pad.

No. 12

1 is first aid packet applied to wound near elbow. 2 shows enlarged veins caused by bandage being too tight.

No. 10

1 is first aid packet with metal container. 2 is package found after metal container is removed. 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, are what is found when large package is opened. 3a and 3b each contain a sterile gauze pad and bandage. 3c contains two safety pins. 3d is printed directions for using packet. 4 is safety pins opened. 5 is sterile pad contained in 3a and 3b. 6 is sterile bandage contained in 3a and 3b.

No. 10

863. Q. What would you do if you thought a man had a broken bone?

A. (a) See that the injured limb is not moved more than is absolutely necessary.

(b) Place the limb in as near the natural position as possible.

(c) Put on splints so as to hold it in that position.

864. Q. What are the dangers from moving a broken limb before splints are put on?

A. In moving the limb, the sharp ends of the bone may tear the muscles or a blood vessel, or may break through the skin.

865. Q. What would you do if the bone had broken through the skin?

A. First put on a first aid packet and then apply splints the same as for any other broken bone.

866. Q. What could be used for splints?

A. Pieces of board, sticks cut from trees or anything that is strong enough to hold the limb so it can not move.

867. Q. What must you always be careful to do in putting on splints?

A. (a) Pad the splints so they will not cause pain by pressure.

(b) Put splints on tight enough so there can be no movement of the broken ends of the bone when the man is moved.

(c) Have the splints long enough so as to prevent, as much as possible, movement of the joint above and the joint below the break.

868. Q. What could be used for padding?

A. Parts of the man's clothing, paper, grass, leaves.

869. Q. What could you use to hold the splints in position?

A. Handkerchiefs, waist belts, bandages, ropes, hat cords, leggin strings, shoe strings or straps. Put these on above and below the break and never immediately over it.

870. Q. What would you do if a man had a broken arm between the shoulder and elbow?

A. Put splints on outside of arm from shoulder to elbow; another on inside of arm from arm pit to elbow; place arm across chest so that the thumb points up and hold in a sling. See pictures 13, 15, and 16.

871. Q. If between the wrist and elbow?

A. Splint on outside of arm from elbow to ends of fingers; splint on inside of arm from elbow to ends of fingers; put in sling as shown in pictures 15 and 16, also see picture 14.

872. Q. What could you use for a sling?

A. Two handkerchiefs tied together, lower part of blouse or shirt turned up and pinned high enough to hold arm across chest, or use a belt. See pictures 15 and 16.

873. Q. If between the knee and the ankle?

A. Splints on inside, outside, and behind from above knee to sole of foot; then tie the legs together. See pictures 17 and 18.

874. Q. If between the hip and the knee?

A. Long splint on outside of leg from armpit to sole of foot; short splint inside of and behind leg from crotch to sole of foot, then tie legs together. See picture No. 19.

875. Q. If collar bone is broken?

A. No splints needed, but put arm in sling same as for a broken bone.

First Aid in Drowning

876. Q. What are some of the things to remember if you are a poor swimmer and find yourself in deep water?

A. (a) Do not make violent strokes with your arms and legs, as this only tires you out.

(b) If possible keep your head above the water, and if you find you have to go under close your mouth and

No. 13

1 is splint on outside of arm from shoulder to elbow. 2 shoestrings used to hold splints in place. 3 underwear used as padding. 4 where the arm is broken. 5 is splint on inside of arm from armpit to elbow.

No. 14

1 is splint on outside of arm from elbow to fingers. 2 is underwear used as padding. 3 shoestrings used to hold splints in place. 4 where the arm is broken. 5 is splint on inside of arm to ends of fingers.

No. 15

1 is lower end of shirt used as sling. 2 shows shirt held in position by two safety pins.

No. 16

Showing belt used as sling.

hold your breath. If you do this you will come to the surface in a very short time.

(c) Do not throw your arms out of the water or try to raise them above your head. If you do your head will go under.

877. Q. In what way can you keep your head above the surface for a long time?

A. (a) Throw your head back with your face turned up so just your nose and mouth stick out of the water.

(b) Keep working your hands and feet slowly up and down. In this way you will float for a long time and not become tired.

(c) The smallest piece of board or driftwood will be a great help in keeping you afloat.

878. Q. If a person swims out to rescue you what should you do?

A. (a) Remain in the same position as when floating.

(b) Try to do exactly as the person rescuing you tells you to do.

(c) Never grasp the person rescuing you with your arms or legs. If you do you will both drown.

(d) When he starts to tow you turn on your back and if possible without interfering with him paddle with your hands and feet.

879. Q. In what danger is a swimmer when he tries to rescue a drowning man?

A. He is in danger of being drowned by the drowning man getting a "death grip" on him and preventing the rescuer from swimming.

880. Q. What would you do when you had reached the drowning man?

A. (a) Tell him to stop struggling and keep his arms and legs away from you and you will be able to save him.

(b) Do not attempt to take hold of him until he has stopped struggling and is quiet.

(c) Do not allow him to grasp you with his arms or legs.

881. Q. What would you do if he did get a grip on you with his arms or legs?

A. Push his head under the water and hold it there until he relaxed, or strike him in the face with your fist or choke him.

882. Q. After he has become quiet how would you take hold of him?

A. (a) Swim around him so you could suddenly grasp him by the hair, the collar or under the arms, and then turn him on his back.

(b) Then give him a quick pull toward you, which will bring his body near the surface, and at the same time turn on your back. See picture No. 26. This should place his back on your stomach and the back of his head on your chest.

(c) Place your hands under his jaw on each side and swim with your legs and elbows. See picture No. 26.

883. Q. What causes a man to die when he is kept under water?

A. He tries to breathe and instead of drawing air into his lungs, draws in water which fills his lungs so that the air can not enter.

884. Q. Then what is the first thing to do for him when he is taken out of the water?

A. Try to get the water out of his lungs.

885. Q. How would you do that?

A. (a) Open his clothing about his neck.

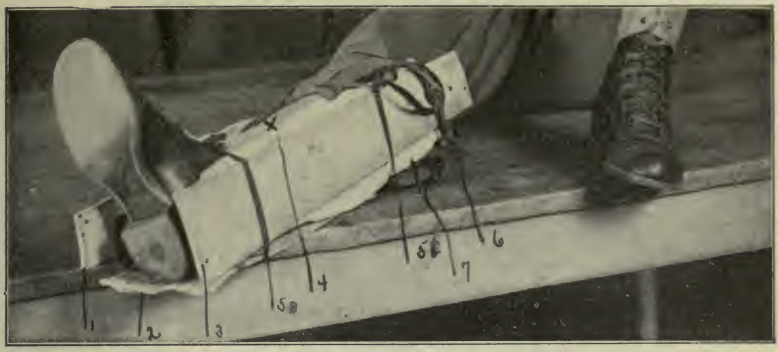
(b) Turn him on his face.

(c) Stand astraddle of him and pick him up by placing your hands under his belly just above his hips and lift him up so his face falls toward his toes. See picture No. 20.

(d) Hold him in this position and shake him up and down several times.

886. Q. You have the water out of him so that the air can go in his lungs. Now what are you going to do for him?

A. (a) Wipe out his mouth as far back as you can reach, as his mouth may be filled with mud or sand, or mucus (phlegm) and this would keep the air from entering his lungs.



No. 17

1, 2, 3, are splints on inside, behind, and outside of leg from below sole of foot to above knee. 4 where bone is broken. 5 shoestrings to hold splints in place. 6 is hat cord to hold splints in place. 7 is underwear and O. D. shirt used for padding.

No. 18

Shows broken leg same as in plate No. 17 but with legs tied together so he can be moved.
1 is where leg is broken. 2 are belts used to tie legs together.

No. 19

1, 2, are splints reaching from crotch to below sole of foot on inside and behind leg. 3 is splint reaching from armpit to below sole of foot. 4 shoestrings, hat cord, and belts used to hold splints in position. 5 is where bone is broken.

(b) Try to start him breathing by artificial respiration.

887. Q. How would you give artificial respiration?

A. (a) Lay him face down, turn head to one side so that nose and mouth are not in the dirt.

(b) Bring his arms straight up above his head. See picture No. 20.

(c) Get astraddle of his legs up close to his hips and pull up his shirt and find the lower edge of the lowest rib.

(d) Turn your hands outward so your fingers point away from his backbone, then put the heels of your hands down on his back a couple of inches from his back bone, one on each side of the backbone, the little finger of each hand being along the lower edge of the lowest rib on each side.

(e) Keep you arms stiff and throw your weight forward on your hands and stay in that position for about three seconds. See picture No. 22.

(f) Suddenly take off your weight, then wait two or three seconds and then put on weight again as before.

(g) Repeat these movements twelve or fifteen times a minute. If a man is larger than you, when you put your weight on your hands raise your body so all your weight is on the heels of your hands and your toes. Never keep weight on man longer than three seconds. See picture No. 23.

888. Q. What is the best way to time the movements in artificial respiration?

A. Have comrade time you with watch, or lay your own watch down by your side where you can see the time. If you have no watch, time it by your breathing. You breathe once about every three seconds.

889. Q. How long would you keep up artificial respiration?

A. At least two hours.

890. Q. After he started to breathe what would you do?

A. As soon as he is conscious give him something hot to drink, black coffee being the best; watch him carefully as he may stop breathing again; wrap him in blankets

and do not move him or allow him to stand until his breathing has been deep and regular for an hour or more.

First Aid in Poisoning and Snake Bite

891. Q. When a man takes poison of any kind what is the first thing to do?

A. Get as much of it out of him as you can as quickly as possible, or give him something that will change the poison so that it will no longer act as a poison.

892. Q. What could you do to get the poison out of him?

A. Cause him to empty his stomach by vomiting; to do this give him a glass of warm water with a teaspoonful of salt in it, or a glass of warm water with a teaspoonful of mustard in it; then put your finger down his throat as far as you can, or tickle the back part of his throat with a feather, until he vomits; give water from time to time and keep him vomiting until the water he throws up is clear.

893. Q. When should you not give him something to make him throw up?

A. If there were burns on his lips or in his mouth; this would show he had taken carbolic or some other strong acid.

894. Q. What could you give him to change the poison so that it would no longer act as a poison?

A. Hot strong tea, milk or white of an egg are best; these should be given before the mustard or salt water; if there are burns, these should be given alone.

895. Q. What would you do if a man was bitten by a poisonous snake?

A. (a) At once place a tourniquet without a pad between the wound and the heart.

(b) With a clean knife, the blade of which has been heated in a match flame, make the bite larger so that the blood will flow out.

(c) Have the injured man or comrade suck the wound.

No. 26
Position for Rescue.

No. 21
1 shows arm above head. 2 shows head turned to one side. 3 shows proper place for hand to make pressure. 4 shows backbone.

No. 22
1 shows hands in proper position. 2 shows arms stiff with weight thrown on hands and man making pressure resting on his knees.

No. 23
Shows weight on hands and toes

(d) Give stimulants of some kind, like whiskey or black coffee in small doses.

896. Q. Why would you put on this tourniquet?

A. To keep the poison that is in the wound from being carried into his system.

897. Q. How long would you leave this tourniquet on?

A. About a half to three quarters of an hour.

898. Q. How would you take it off?

A. By untwisting a turn; then waiting a few minutes, and untwisting another turn; continue in this way until the tourniquet is loose, taking about a half hour to completely untwist it.

899. Q. Why is this necessary?

A. By loosening it slowly he will get what poison there is left in the wound into his system in such small amounts that it will not poison him.

900. Q. What would cause you to tighten the tourniquet again?

A. If the man, at any time, complains of feeling dizzy or sick at his stomach.

901. Q. Why would this cause you to tighten the tourniquet again?

A. His complaining of feeling sick at his stomach or dizzy would show that he was getting enough poison into his system from the wound to poison him, so the tourniquet would have to be tightened again to stop it.

First Aid in Burns and Freezing

902. Q. What would you do if you spilled boiling water over your hand and arm?

A. Keep the whole burned surface under warm water so as to keep out the air; if there are blisters do not open them but put on clean handkerchief or bandage and bandage lightly, and report to medical officer at once. If the clothing is stuck to the burned surface, do not try to remove, but cut off the rest of the clothing leaving the part that is stuck remain.

903. Q. What would you do if you spilled lye on your hands?

A. Pour vinegar over it and then do the same as above.

904. Q. What would you do if you found a comrade's clothing all ablaze?

A. Throw him down and not allow him to run, as this would increase the blaze; smother the blaze by throwing around him a blanket, coat or overcoat; after fire is out do the same as above.

905. Q. What part of the body is most frequently frozen?

A. The ears, fingers, nose, toes and cheeks.

906. Q. How would you know your fingers were about to become frozen?

A. First they would feel cold, then painful and red, then they would commence to tingle and feel like they were going to sleep and at the same time changing to a dark red color; after this, all feeling leaves them and they become white.

907. Q. What would you do if you found one of your hands or feet frozen?

A. Keep away from the fire or warm room; if possible, put the part in a bucket of ice water and rub briskly; if not, rub briskly with wet snow; never rub with dry snow. Keep this up until the feeling and color returns in the part; then wrap in cloths wrung out in ice water.

First Aid in Fainting, Heat Exhaustion, and Sunstroke

908. Q. What would you do if a comrade fell in a faint?

A. (a) Place his head lower than his body.
(b) Keep the crowd from collecting around him.
(c) Open his clothing about his neck and chest.
(d) Sponge his head and face with cold water.

909. Q. How would you tell the difference between heat exhaustion and heat stroke?

A.

HEAT EXHAUSTION	HEAT STROKE
Skin cold to touch	Skin very hot to touch
Skin damp	Skin dry

No. 24

1 shows V-shaped notch cut in center of end of nail, and nail scraped back from point of V.

2 shows corners of nail square.

No. 20

The proper position to hold man to remove water from his lungs

No. 25

Improper way to cut nail

1 shows center of nail cut to a point.

2 shows corners of nail cut round.

HEAT EXHAUSTION	HEAT STROKE
Face pale	Face very red
Breathing shallow and sighing	Breathing deep and snoring
Man not unconscious, easily aroused	Man usually unconscious and cannot be aroused

910. Q. What would you do for heat stroke?

A. (a) Place in coolest place possible.
(b) Pour cold water over entire body, or if possible rub entire body with ice.
(c) When conscious give cold (not ice) water to drink in small quantities frequently.

911. Q. For heat exhaustion?

A. (a) Place him in the shade.
(b) Open his clothing around his neck.
(c) Lower his head.
(d) Give stimulants such as black coffee.
(e) Wrap him in blankets and rub limbs until they feel warm.

Care of the Feet

912. Q. What are the most common troubles a soldier may have with his feet while on the march?

A. Corns, blisters, bunions, inflamed or swollen tendons (cords or leaders), and ingrowing nails.

913. Q. What causes corns, blisters and bunions?

A. (a) Shoes that do not fit properly.
(b) Socks that wrinkle.
(c) Wrinkles in the lining of the shoes.
(d) Dirt in the shoes.
(e) Dirty socks or dirty feet.
(f) Not having the feet properly hardened before starting on a long march.
(g) Socks that are too tight.

914. Q. How can shoes be fitted to the feet?

A. After the shoes have been properly fitted to the feet by the Company Commander, stand for five minutes in

water well above the soles of the shoes; then walk over a level surface until the shoes are perfectly dry; then rub shoes with a light coat of "Neat's Foot Oil."

915. Q. What can be done to prevent blisters other than having a properly fitted shoe?

A. (a) Always wear woolen socks.
(b) See that the socks have no holes or wrinkles in them, and that they are not too tight.
(c) See that there are no wrinkles in the shoe lining.
(d) Put on clean socks every morning.
(e) Use foot powder in shoes and socks every morning.
(f) Bathe the feet every evening, or at least wipe them off with a wet towel.
(g) Put on adhesive plaster over any red or tender spots.

916. Q. If a blister has formed while on the march what would you do?

A. (a) Open the edge of blister with the point of a knife or needle that has been heated in a match flame.
(b) Be sure and get all of the fluid out of the blister; to leave any in it may make it worse.
(c) Put on adhesive plaster covering the skin well beyond the edges of the blisters, putting on as tightly as possible without wrinkles.

917. Q. What is a good way to stop a shoe from rubbing the heel?

A. Put a piece of felt or cloth between the tongue of the shoe and the lace and then lace tightly.

918. Q. Where are the tendons that usually become inflamed or swollen?

A. (a) The large cord that can be felt just above the heel at the back of the foot.
(b) The several small cords that can be felt in front of the ankle and on top of the foot.

919. Q. What causes them to become painful or swollen?

A. (a) Lacing lower part of leggin too tightly.
(b) Lacing shoe too tightly.
(c) Folds in tongue of shoe or knots in the shoe strings pressing on the tendons.

(d) Strap on back of shoe pressing against big tendon above heel by lower part of leggin.

920. Q. What would you do if you found you had an inflamed tendon?

A. Report to medical officer as soon as pain is first noticed. If this is impossible remove any of the above causes that may be present; soak foot in cold water and then massage over tendon; then strap tendons down as tightly as possible with adhesive plaster.

921. Q. What causes ingrowing nails?

A. Not trimming the nails properly and shoes that are too tight across the toes.

922. Q. How should the nails be trimmed?

A. Straight across, leaving the corners square.

923. Q. What would you do if you had a nail just starting to grow in?

A. (a) Cut the nail square across the ends.
(b) Cut a V-shaped piece out of the centre of the end.
(c) Scrape the nail as thin as possible from the point of the V back toward the flesh. See picture No. 24.
(d) Soak the foot in hot water every night and gently press flesh away from the sides of the nail.
(e) If possible work a piece of cotton underneath the edges of the nail where it has started to grow in.
(f) Do not cut out the corners but leave them grow out square. See picture No. 25.
(g) Do not cut nail close enough to cause bleeding as this may cause blood poisoning.

CHAPTER XI

CAMP SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

Flies

924. Q. Why are flies dangerous?
A. Because they carry disease.
925. Q. How do they carry disease?
A. By carrying germs from the places they feed to our food.
926. Q. How do they carry these germs?
A. (a) By the germs sticking to their bodies and legs. A single fly has been known to carry as many as six million germs at one time.
(b) By the liquid from their mouths they put on the food to soften it so they can eat it.
(c) By depositing "fly specks" which contain germs, on the food.
927. Q. Where do flies feed?
A. (a) In the "rears," not properly covered.
(b) On any waste matter that is not put in the "rears."
(c) On food that is not covered in kitchen and dining room.
(d) In garbage cans.
(e) Around picket lines and stables.
(f) Where greasy water has been thrown on the ground.
(g) On small pieces of garbage that have been scattered over the ground.
(h) They may feed in any of these places and in a few minutes afterwards al ght on your food and leave the germs they have picked up in these places or pieces of the waste matter from the "rears" or picket line on the food you eat.
928. Q. Where do flies lay their eggs?
A. (a) In the "rears."

(b) In horse manure and unclean picket lines.
(c) In garbage cans not properly covered.
(d) In the ground where greasy water has been thrown.
(e) In partially burned garbage that is frequently found around incinerators.

929. Q. How many eggs will a fly lay at a time?

A. One hundred to two hundred.

930. Q. How long does it take these eggs to hatch and full grown flies come out?

A. Ten to twelve days.

931. Q. If flies have the proper feeding places will they increase in number very rapidly?

A. Yes, one female and her offspring will produce over twelve million flies in forty days, even though half their eggs do not hatch.

932. Q. What are some of the diseases that flies may carry?

A. Typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and tape worms.

983. Q. What is the best way to keep flies away from a camp?

A. (a) Destroy their breeding places, this is the first and most important.
(b) Destroy their feeding places—don't feed them.
(c) Use fly traps and fly paper.
(d) Swat them.

934. Q. How can their breeding places be destroyed?

A. (a) By burning out the "rears" every day.
(b) By removing the manure from the picket line and stables every day, and burning over the ground around the picket line once a week.
(c) By putting all garbage and greasy water in the incinerator, and seeing that it is completely burned.
(d) By daily policing around the kitchen and kitchen incinerator.
(e) By removing every day small pieces of garbage, waste matter and horse manure that may be scattered over the ground.

935. Q. How can their feeding places be destroyed?

A. (a) Have all deposits in the "rears" completely covered at once.

(b) Bury any waste matter that may be found near the camp.

(c) Have all foodstuffs covered with mosquito bars or cheese cloth.

(d) Do not allow dirty dishes or cooking utensils to set around exposed.

(e) Keep garbage cans covered.

(f) Do not throw greasy water on the ground.

(g) Have horse manure and small pieces of garbage collected and burned by camp "police" each day.

(h) By the proper "police" of the picket lines.

Care of the Health in Garrison, on the March and in the Camp

IN GARRISON

936. Q. How often should a man bathe?

A. At least twice a week bathe the whole body with warm water and soap and follow this with cold water.

937. Q. Why is this necessary?

A. The sweat is being poured out on the skin at all times; it dries on the skin and collects the dust and dirt. Germs that are always on the skin will grow and multiply by the million in this sweat and dirt so that any slight injury to the skin will become infected and abscesses or boils form.

938. Q. Why is it that men so frequently have boils when in the field?

A. They usually do not have as good means for bathing as in garrison, and this dirt, sweat and germs collect on the skin; these germs are constantly rubbed into the skin by the equipment, that is why boils are so often seen where the belt or pack rubs against the man.

939. Q. Why should every man wash his hands before each meal?

A. (a) Because he probably has been handling something that others have been handling.
(b) These other persons may have some disease and the germs of this disease will be on things they handle.
(c) Your hands pick up these germs.
(d) Then you get these germs on your food and that may give you the disease.

940. Q. What are some of the diseases that may be carried that way?

A. Typhoid fever, cholera, syphilis, tuberculosis (consumption).

941. Q. How often should the underclothing be changed?

A. Twice a week, and the underclothing that is worn during the day should not be worn at night.

942. Q. How often should your bedding be changed?

A. Pillow cases and sheets should be washed once a week and the blankets and mattress aired once a week.

943. Q. What vermin is a man liable to get when he does not keep his body and clothing clean?

A. Different kinds of lice.

944. Q. What are the common kinds of lice?

A. (a) The head louse, which usually lives in the hair of the head.
(b) The body louse (gray-back), which usually lives in the clothing.
(c) The body louse (crab-louse), which usually lives in the hair of the body.

945. Q. In what way can lice harm you?

A. They not only suck your blood and cause irritation of the skin, but they may carry disease from one person to another.

946. Q. What should you do if you found you had lice of any kind?

A. Report at once to the Medical Officer for treatment, and treat yourself exactly as he tells you. Do not try to get rid of them yourself; you may be able to

do so for a time, but they usually come back again for their knits or eggs are hard to kill and unless you are instructed how to kill these knits and eggs they will hatch out a long time after you have killed all the lice and you will find you will have another crop of them several weeks after you think you are cured.

947. Q. What causes the teeth to decay?

A. Not cleaning the teeth and mouth properly.

948. Q. How often should you clean your teeth?

A. At least twice a day, especially before going to bed at night.

949. Q. What should you use to clean your teeth?

A. A good stiff brush and a good tooth paste or powder that has no gritty material in it.

950. Q. How should you clean your teeth?

A. (a) Brush the back part of the teeth as well as the front, brushing up and down the long way of the teeth instead of across them.

(b) Brush the gums as well as the teeth.

(c) After brushing all the teeth in this way rinse the mouth thoroughly with warm water.

951. Q. Why should you brush the gums as well as the teeth?

A. It makes them harder and keeps them from getting soft, spongy and sore and liable to bleed easily.

952. Q. How should you care for your tooth brush?

A. (a) Rinse off thoroughly after using each time.

(b) Allow it to dry by hanging it up or laying in some clean place.

(c) Do not carry brush in your pocket, leggin or hat band.

(d) Do not use brush after the bristles become worn, soft or loose.

953. Q. What happens when the teeth are not properly cleaned every day?

A. (a) Part of the food remains between the teeth or between the teeth and the gums.

(b) These particles of food decompose and give a bad odor to the breath and a bad taste in the mouth; also later cause the teeth to decay.

(c) Later where these particles of food collect hard crusts form, and these crusts are called tartar.

(d) This tartar discolors the teeth and causes the gums to become sore.

954. Q. What causes tooth ache?

A. Holes or cavities in the teeth.

955. Q. In addition to brushing in what other way should these particles of food be removed from between the teeth?

A. By working dental floss or thread between the teeth, but do not use a pin or metal pick, or a hard wood pick.

956. Q. What else may happen to a tooth besides causing it to ache when a cavity forms in it?

A. Pus may collect at its root. This is what is commonly called "an ulcerated tooth" or an "abscessed tooth."

957. Q. How can tooth ache or an abscess at the root of a tooth be prevented?

A. (a) By using a stiff tooth brush regularly.

(b) By keeping the food from collecting between the teeth and around the gums by using dental floss.

(c) By reporting to the Dental Surgeon at once as soon as a small cavity is found, and not waiting until the cavity becomes deep enough to cause the tooth to ache.

(d) Have the teeth examined at least twice a year by a Dental Surgeon, as small cavities will form between your teeth without your knowing it until they begin to ache.

958. Q. What is a gum boil?

A. It is the pus from an abscess at the root of a tooth forcing its way out through the gums.

959. Q. What should you do for it?

A. Report to a Dental Surgeon at once.

960. Q. What besides cavities in the teeth may come from not keeping the mouth clean?

A. (a) Particles of food collect between the gums and the teeth and decompose.
(b) Germs will collect there and pus will form under the gums, (pyorrhea).

961. Q. What harm does this do?

A. (a) It inflames the gums and makes them tender so the food will not be properly chewed.
(b) When the food is chewed this pus is squeezed out from under the gums and is swallowed with the food.
(c) After a time the gums will shrink away from the teeth and the teeth become loose, and may fall out.

962. Q. How may decayed teeth or pus under the gums affect your health?

A. (a) It keeps the food from being properly chewed, because of the soreness, and this keeps it from being properly digested.
(b) It causes a bad taste in the mouth and bad breath, loss of appetite, and later trouble with the stomach.
(c) This collection of pus under the gums allows germs to get into the body either by being swallowed with the food or getting into the blood through the gums, and these germs may give you disease, especially rheumatism.

963. Q. What should be done with all kinds of garbage and waste from the kitchen and table?

A. It should be put in the cans provided for that purpose and these cans kept covered.
Why is this necessary?
If even the smallest particles of garbage are allowed to become scattered around they will attract flies.

ON THE MARCH

964. Q. What should you do at the first halt on the march?

A. Re-adjust the pack or any part of the equipment that has felt uncomfortable. Loosen the shoe and legging laces if they feel at all tight; if shoes feel uncomfortable look for dirt or wrinkles in the socks; go to the "rear" if you have not already done so before the start.

965. Q. What is the best way to get the most benefit out of the halt?

A. Loosen the pack and the belt; lie down if you can and keep your feet higher than your head.

966. Q. Why should the water in your canteen be used sparingly?

A. (a) It should be filled with good water before starting.
(b) This may be all the good water you will be able to get until you get into camp and then you may have to wait some time before you get any more.
(c) If it is drunk in large quantities at once it does not stop your thirst any more than if it is taken in small sips.
(d) If it is taken in large quantities on a hot day it may make you sick.

967. Q. What are some of the things you may do to prevent thirst?

A. (a) Drink your water in small sips, just enough to wet the back part of your mouth.
(b) Keep chewing gum or a pebble in your mouth.
(c) Do not smoke while marching.
(d) Do not eat sweets or use alcoholic liquors while marching or the night before.

968. Q. Why not re-fill your canteen at any well, spring or stream that you pass?

A. Very often the water from such places may look and taste all right, but at the same time not be fit to drink because of cesspools, privies, or stables may drain in them and drinking such water may give you disease, so canteens should be filled only from such places as a medical or other officer tells you the water is fit to drink.

969. Q. What diseases may you get from drinking such water?

A. Typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and worms.

970. Q. If it became necessary for you to go to the "rear" while on the march where should you go?

A. A place some distance from the road, and then remember to cover your deposit with dirt.

971. Q. Why is this necessary?

A. Other troops may be following you and camp near this place, or you may camp here later. If this deposit is not covered properly, flies will collect there and then go to the camp kitchens, or it may be blown into the camp kitchens by the wind.

972. Q. Why should you not buy fruits, candy, soft drinks or ice cream from vendors along the road?

A. (a) Fruits may be covered by disease germs from the hands of the vender.

(b) Candy will increase your thirst.

(c) Soft drinks are usually ice cold and if drunk in large quantities may make you sick.

(d) The same is true for ice cream, and the kind sold by these people is usually made out of the dirtiest kind of milk which may contain all kinds of disease germs.

IN CAMP

973. Q. What is the best thing to do when you get into camp feeling tired and exhausted?

A. Remove equipments at once; drink a cup of hot black coffee and eat a sandwich; do not eat a heavy meal until after you have rested.

974. Q. What will overeating and poorly chewed food do to you?

A. Give you cramps and diarrhea.

975. Q. What should you do as soon as your tents are pitched?

A. Ditch the tent, level the floor and make a dry bed with straw, leaves, grass or boughs.

976. Q. When should mosquito bars be used?

A. Every night when camped in places wnere there are mosquitoes.

977. Q. What is the danger from mosquitoes?

A. Their bite may give you disease.

978. Q. What diseases can mosquitoes give you?

A. Malaria fever, yellow fever and dengue (break bone fever).

979. Q. What is one of the first things that is always done when you get into camp?

A. A pit or latrine is always dug by each company for a "rear."

980. Q. Where should "rears" be dug?

A. (a) Always at the opposite end of the company street from the kitchen.

(b) About fifty yards from the last tent on the company street.

(c) On ground high enough to prevent flooding in case of rain.

(d) On ground that does not drain into a stream from which water is used.

981. Q. What would you do to any "rear" that you build to prevent its flooding?

A. Either ditch "rear" tent or ditch the pit.

982. Q. Why should "rears" be dug as soon as getting into camp?

A. So that the men will have a place to go to the "rear" and will not have to soil the ground around the camp.

983. Q. What is the difference if they do soil the ground if they go some distance from camp?

A. This will cause the flies to collect at this place, and these flies will afterwards find their way to the kitchens; also as the earth dries it will be carried by the wind as dust to the kitchen and get in the food.

984. Q. What is the best kind of a "rear" to use when camp is to be occupied for only twenty-four or forty-eight hours?

A. A straddle pit for each company.

985. Q. How should it be dug?

A. Make it one foot wide, eight feet long and two feet deep.

986. Q. What should you do with the dirt taken out of the pit?

A. Pile it along side the pit so it can be used by each man to cover up his deposit.

987. Q. What should be kept in each "rear" all the time to aid the men in covering their deposit?

A. A small piece of board or bark to be used as a shovel.

988. Q. What should every man do that uses the "rear"?

A. See that his deposit is completely covered with loose earth that is kept alongside the pit, so that flies cannot get to any part of it.

989. Q. Why should you sit astride of these pits instead of along the side?

A. If you sit astride, everything drops to the bottom of the pit, while if you sit on the side, you will soil the edges of the pit and flies will collect or this soiled earth will be carried on your shoes or by the wind to the kitchens and tents.

990. Q. If the camp is to be used more than forty-eight hours how would you dig the pit?

A. Dig it two feet wide, twelve feet long and six feet deep.

991. Q. If box seats are furnished how should the pit be dug?

A. The same as last answer only the width and the length should be so that edges of the box would come about four inches from the edges of the pit. Then bank the dirt around the bottom of the box so flies cannot get in.

992. Q. What kind of care is required for this kind of a pit?

A. (a) Scrub the box seat every day.
(b) Burn out pit with fifteen pounds of straw and one gallon of oil once a day.
(c) See that the lids and around the edges of the boxes are kept fly proof.
(d) Dig new pit when filled within two feet of the top of the ground. Fill old pit and mark it.
(e) Keep lids closed when not in use.

993. Q. In camps for more than forty-eight hours what should be used as a urinal at night?

A. A tub or galvanized iron can should be placed in each company street with a lantern beside it.

994. Q. What care does this require?

A. (a) It should be placed in the company street at dark and be removed immediately after reveille.

(b) It should be emptied in the "rear" every morning, scrubbed and burned out with straw and oil and then the bottom covered with a solution of lime and the can kept covered.

995. Q. What should every man remember about the disposal of his waste matter?

A. (a) That the bowels and bladder should not be emptied at any place except in one of these pits and then deposit covered, or the lid of the box seat closed.

(b) Not to do this may cause sickness for himself or his comrades.

(c) If the material is not placed in the pits and properly covered, some of it will always find its way to the kitchen either by flies or dust and he will be getting it served with his meals.

996. Q. In a twenty-four to forty-eight hour camp what should be done with the garbage?

A. It should be burned in the cook fire, or fire for that purpose.

997. Q. If camp is to be longer than forty-eight hours, what should be done with it?

A. It should be burned in the company incinerator.

998. Q. How would you build a company incinerator?

A. (a) Build a pit three feet wide, one foot deep and four and a half feet long, near the kitchen.

(b) Fill this to the level of the ground with loose stones.

(c) Build a stone wall one and a half feet high around both sides and one end of pit.

(d) Bank outside of stone wall with dry dirt.

999. Q. How should the garbage be placed on the incinerator?

A. The solid garbage should be burned in the centre of the incinerator. After the stones become hot the liquid should be poured on the inside of the stone wall and not on the wood or fire.

1000. Q. What care should be taken in using the incinerator?

A. (a) Have all garbage in the incinerator completely burned.

(b) Do not spill garbage on the ground between kitchen and incinerator or on the dirt surrounding the rock wall.

(c) If it is spilled remove it at once and rake over the surface of the ground where it fell.

1001. Q. What should be done with all dish water or other greasy water?

A. It should be poured in the incinerator as above.

1002. Q. Why not throw it on the ground and allow it to dry?

A. It will attract flies and flies will collect and breed in ground soiled with this kind of water.

1003. Q. What should be done with the empty cans?

A. They should be burned out in the incinerator and then smashed so they will not hold water, and collected each day and taken to the dump or buried.

1004. Q. What can every man do to help prevent flies from collecting in a camp?

A. (a) Use nothing but the "rears" as you have been told before.

(b) See that every particle of garbage from his mess pan goes in the incinerator.

(c) See that greasy water from washing mess pans goes in the incinerator.

(d) See that all pieces of fruit, candy or anything that attracts flies is put in the incinerator and not allowed to become scattered around the ground.

1005. Q. If water for the camp is to be taken from a running stream, at what part of the stream would you get it?

A. (a) For cooking and drinking at a place up stream above where it is obtained for any other purpose.

(b) For washing clothing at a place down stream below where it is obtained for any other purpose.

(c) For bathing below the place where cooking and drinking water is taken and above where clothing is washed.

CHAPTER XII

VENEREAL DISEASE

1006. Q. Why are venereal diseases so important in the army?

A. Because they cause more days of duty to be lost than any other disease. In 1910 the total days of duty lost were the same as if one whole regiment had been absent from duty during the entire year, besides losing the use of these men the Government was placed at great expense for their treatment.

1007. Q. Why are these diseases so important to every soldier?

A. (a) Because they are diseases that he can avoid and if he does acquire them they are due to his own misconduct.

(b) Because if he does acquire them he loses his pay during the days absent from duty and also has to make up the time lost.

(c) Because they may become chronic and cause his discharge "not in line of duty" or cause him to require treatment for years.

1008. A. Are venereal diseases as common among civilians as in the army?

A. (a) Yes, New York City alone had a quarter of a million cases in 1910.

(b) One in every four cases of blindness are due to these diseases.

(c) One in every four cases of insanity are due to these diseases.

(d) One in every ten men that marry give their wives venereal disease, the majority of them believing they have been cured.

(e) One in every three prostitutes have some form of venereal disease in an infectious stage and eight out of every ten have these diseases in one form or another.

1009. Q. What laws and regulations relative to venereal diseases affect soldiers?

A. (a) Every soldier will report to the hospital immediately after exposure and receive the prophylactic treatment. For failure to do this he will be court martialed.

(b) He will receive no pay for the days lost while absent from duty on account of venereal disease.

(c) His enlistment period will not be completed until he has made up the days lost from venereal disease.

(d) If he is discharged for disability due to venereal disease he has no claim for a pension.

1010. Q. What method should be used to prevent venereal disease?

A. (a) Do not expose yourself to these diseases. This is the only sure method.

(b) If you have not sufficient will power to control your passion and are willing to take the chance of catching one of these diseases, immediately after exposure you should urinate and wash parts thoroughly with soap and water and then report to the hospital for the prophylactic.

(c) If going on pass or furlough for more than twenty-four hours, buy an A & N tube at Post Exchange for five cents; immediately after exposure urinate and wash parts thoroughly with soap and water and use medicine in this tube according to directions and upon arrival at the post report immediately to the hospital.

(d) Avoid the use of alcohol for it only destroys your will power and will cause you to take chances that you otherwise would not take. If you must take an occasional glass of beer go to a place that is kept clean and sanitary and has no back rooms with women there for the purpose of taking your money.

(e) Avoid the company of women whose character is questionable.

1011. Q. What should you remember if you expect the prophylactic to be of any benefit to you?

A. (a) It must be used as soon as possible after exposure and immediately after arrival in the post. Remember that the use of the A & N tube does not excuse you from taking the treatment at the hospital.

(b) The longer you delay using it the greater chance you have of catching disease.

1012. Q. What kinds of venereal diseases are there?

A. Three: 1, Syphilis; 2, Gonorrhea; 3, Chancroid.

1013. Q. What is the cause of syphilis?

A. It is caused by a germ getting into a break in the skin, usually by sexual intercourse, or by kissing a person with a syphilitic sore in the mouth, also by using eating utensils or drinking cup or smoking a pipe or cigarette that a syphilitic has used, or from getting the discharge from a syphilitic sore into a break in the skin; sometimes if the father or mother has syphilis the child will be born with the disease.

1014. Q. What stages does the disease go through?

A. (a) Primary, (first stage).

(b) Secondary, (second stage).

(c) Tertiary, (last stage).

1015. Q. What is the primary stage?

A. It is the first stage of the disease and is shown by the forming of a hard, raised pimple (the chancre) from the top of which comes a watery discharge, at the place the germs get in the skin, usually around the foreskin.

1016. Q. What is the secondary stage?

A. It comes later when a rash appears on the skin, the throat becomes sore or there are sores in the mouth and the hair and eyebrows fall out and the eyes become inflamed and painful and there may be pain in the joints and bones.

1017. Q. What is the tertiary stage?

A. It may come on within eighteen months after exposure or it may not develop for fifteen or twenty years, when there may be deep ulcers of the skin, disease of the bones or blood vessels, parts of the body may become paralyzed or insanity may develop.

1018. Q. In what stages is it most contagious?

A. In the first and second stages.

1019. Q. What are the dangers from syphilis if it is not properly treated?

A. (a) It will go on to the tertiary stage and some or all of the above things develop.

(b) Between the different stages there are times when a man will feel perfectly well and think he is cured and he then neglects treatment only to find the disease again appear in several months or years afterwards.

(c) It requires such thorough treatment for such a long time that the man becomes discouraged and neglects treatment.

1020. Q. Why should you go on sick report at once if you find you have such a sore on your penis, sore throat or sores in your mouth or a rash on your skin?

A. Because these are the early signs of the disease and the sooner the treatment is started the sooner you can be cured. If treatment is commenced early and properly carried out syphilis can be cured.

1021. Q. What is the cause of gonorrhea?

A. It is caused by a germ.

1022. Q. How is it carried from one person to another?

A. In the majority of cases by sexual intercourse, although it may be carried by the gonorrheal pus getting on towels, clothing, hands, or by syringes.

1023. Q. How would you know if you had contracted gonorrhea?

A. At first there is a burning or itching sensation in the

penis just back of the opening in the end, which is made worse when the urine is passed and within twenty-four hours a thick yellow discharge comes from the penis.

1024. Q. Why should you go on sick report at once if you had any of these signs?

A. Because if proper treatment is started at once it can be cured.

1025. Q. What are some of the things that may result from gonorrhea?

A. Strictures, buboes ("blue balls," swelling in the groin), swelling of the testicle, gonorrheal rheumatism, inflammation of the bladder, inflammation of the tendons, "blood poisoning," heart disease, or it may become chronic. (Gleet).

1026. Q. What care should be taken about the discharge from the penis?

A. (a) A folded cloth or home-made bag or clean tobacco bag with cotton in it should cover the penis; all of which should be burned when soiled.

(b) Wash the hands with soap and water after touching the penis or dressing.

(c) If any of the pus should get into the eye the disease develops there and may cause you to lose your sight.

1027. Q. What is the cause of chancroids?

A. They are caused by a germ.

1028. Q. How is it carried from one person to another?

A. Usually by sexual intercourse, or by the pus from one of these sores getting into a break in the skin.

1029. Q. How would you know that you had contracted chancroids?

A. There first appears a small blister usually around the foreskin, which breaks and leaves a raw inflamed spot which later increases in size and becomes covered with pus and near this ulcer new ones form.

1030. Q. Why should you go on sick report at once if you had such a sore?

A. (a) Because it will keep spreading and new ones forming unless it is properly treated.

(b) If not treated early, buboes will form which often form abscesses that have to be opened and they take weeks or months to heal.

1031. Q. If you had reason to believe you were developing any kind of venereal disease, what should you do at once, and why?

A. (a) Report to a medical officer at once.

(b) If treatment is started at once the number of days' time and pay you lose will be lessened.

(c) The disease will be discovered at the semi-monthly inspection and you then will have to take treatment.

(d) To attempt to treat yourself or be treated with patent medicines or by drug clerks or quacks only delays your cure and may result in some disability that may cause your discharge.

(e) You will get the best treatment possible, and the Government pays for it.

CHAPTER XIII

GUARD MANUAL

1032. Q. What are the points considered in selecting an orderly?

A. (a) A soldier will be selected who is the most correct in the performance of duty.
(b) The best in military bearing.
(c) The neatest in personal appearance and clothing.
(d) Whose arms and accoutrements are in the best condition.

1033. Q. What does the orderly do when he is ordered to fall out at guard mount?

A. (a) He will give his name, company and regiment to the Sergeant of the Guard.
(b) Take his rifle to his company quarters and go at once to the officer to whom he is assigned.

1034. Q. How does he report?

A. "Sir, Private Smith, Company 'Q,' reports as orderly."

1035. Q. What should an orderly look out for when he is ordered to carry a message?

A. He should take care to deliver the message exactly as it was given him.

1036. Q. When does his tour of duty end?

A. When he is relieved by the next orderly.

1037. Q. Are color sentinels placed on regular posts?

A. No, sir.

1038. Q. Are their posts numbered?

A. No, sir.

1039. Q. How does a sentinel on the color line call the Corporal of the Guard?

A. "Corporal of the Guard, Color Line."

1040. Q. Will officers and enlisted men passing the uncased colors, salute?

A. Yes.

1041. Q. When do they salute?

A. On crossing the color line or passing the colors.

1042. Q. Will a sentinel placed over the colors permit them to be moved?

A. No, except in the presence of an armed escort.

1043. Q. Who is allowed to touch the colors?

A. The color bearer only, unless otherwise ordered by the commanding officer.

1044. Q. Will he permit any soldier to take arms from the stacks?

A. No, except by order of an officer or a non-commissioned officer of the guard.

1045. Q. If any person passes the colors or crosses the color line and fails to salute the colors, what will the sentinel do?

A. The sentinel will caution him to do so and if the caution is not heeded he will call the corporal of the guard and report the facts.

Privates of the Guard

1046. Q. What two kinds of orders has a sentinel on post?

A. General and special.

1047. Q. What are your general orders?

A. My General orders are:

1. *To take charge of this post and all government property in view.*
2. *To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.*
3. *To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.*
4. *To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guard-house than my own.*
5. *To quit my post only when properly relieved.*
6. *To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer*

of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.

7. *To talk to no one except in line of duty.*
8. *In case of fire or disorder to give the alarm.*
9. *To allow no one to commit a nuisance on or near my post.*
10. *In any case not covered by instructions to call the corporal of the guard.*
11. *To salute all officers, and all colors and standards not cased.*
12. *To be especially watchful at night, and during the time for challeng ng, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and allow no one to pass without proper authority.*

1048. Q. In your general orders what is the meaning of the word (a) "alert"? (b) "violations"?

A. (a) Watchful and wide-awake (b) breaking.

1049. Q. What are colors?

A. National and Regimental flags carried by foot troops. The National color is red, white and blue. The Regimental color is blue for Infantry and scarlet for Coast Artillery.

1050. Q. What are standards?

A. National and Regimental flags carried by mounted troops.

The National standard is red, white and blue.

The Regimental standard is yellow for Cavalry and scarlet for Field Artillery.

1051. Q. What is the meaning of the term "cased"?

A. When colors or standards are folded around their staffs and a waterproof case drawn over them they are said to be "cased."

1052. Q. Are all persons of whatever rank required to observe respect toward sentinels and members of the guard?

A. Yes, when they are in performance of their duties.

1053. Q. What should a sentry do in case anything suspicious or unusual happens?

A. Report it at once to the corporal of the guard.

1054. Q. What will he do to all suspicious persons prowling around his post?
To parties creating a disorder near his post?
To persons who attempt to enter the camp at night?

A. Arrest them and call the corporal of the guard.

1055. Q. Are the number, limits, and extent of your post part of your General or Special Orders?

A. Special Orders.

1056. Q. The limits of your post include what?

A. Every place I am required to go in the performance of my duty.

1057. Q. How does the sentry carry his rifle when on post?

A. He may carry it either at the right or left shoulder, and in wet weather at the secure.

1058. Q. Except in case of relief, fire, or disorder, how does the sentry call the corporal of the guard?

A. "Corporal of the guard, No. ....."

1059. Q. How does he call for relief in case of sickness?

A. "Corporal of the guard, No. ....., Relief."

1060. Q. What does a sentry do when he is to be relieved?

A. (a) He will halt, face toward the relief at a right shoulder when it is 30 paces from him.
(b) Come to a port arms with the new sentry.
Turn over to him all the special orders relating to his post.

1061. Q. Has any officer the authority to investigate the apparent violation of regulations by members of the guard?

A. He has.

1062. Q. When halting or holding communication, in what position does the sentry hold his piece?

A. Port arms, except at night when a person approaches dangerously near, when he will hold his piece in the position of guard.

1063. Q. How does the sentry give the alarm in case of fire?
A. "Fire, No. ....."

1064. Q. Should the sentry put out the fire himself?
A. Yes, if not too great.

1065. Q. Will he discharge his piece?
A. Yes, if the danger is great.

1066. Q. How does the sentry give the alarm in case of disorder?
A. By calling: "The Guard, No. ....."

1067. Q. Will he discharge his piece?
A. Yes, if the danger is great.

1068. Q. If not engaged in the performance of duty which would prevent it, does a sentry salute all officers who pass?
A. Yes, sir.

1069. Q. How does a sentry salute?
A. If armed and on post, he halts, piece at right shoulder, faces toward the person to be saluted, when he comes within 30 paces and comes to a present arms when the person saluted is at the saluting distance. At all other times, he will salute with the right hand.

1070. Q. If armed and not on post how does he salute?
A. With the rifle salute.

1071. Q. In case of the approach of an armed party of the guard, the sentinel will do what?
A. He will halt when the party is about 30 paces from him with his piece at the right shoulder, facing toward the party.

1072. Q. If he is not himself relieved at this time what will he do?
A. He will so place himself that the party passes in front of him.

1073. Q. When does he resume walking his post?
A. When the party has reached 6 paces beyond him.

1074. Q. At what distance does a sentry salute?
A. When the party is at 6 paces or at the nearest point to him.

1075. Q. During challenging hours when does the sentry salute an officer?

A. When duly recognized and advanced, and again afterwards if conversation takes place.

1076. Q. Is an officer entitled to a compliment when either in or out of uniform?

A. He is.

1077. Q. Will a sentry in conversation with an officer interrupt the conversation to salute other officers?

A. No, sir, unless the officer to whom he is talking salutes.

1078. Q. What does a sentry on post do in case he is in sight of the flag when it is being lowered at retreat?

A. He faces the flag and stands at present arms during the sounding of "To the Colors," or "The Star Spangled Banner."

1079. Q. What does a sentry do when he challenges?

A. He advances rapidly toward the person or party challenged, when within 30 paces of them will call: "Halt, who is there?" and place himself in the best position to receive or arrest the party.

1080. Q. What does the sentry do in case the party challenged is mounted?

A. He calls: "Halt, dismount, who is there?"

1081. Q. What does the sentry do in case the challenged party consists of more than one person?

A. He calls: "Halt, who is there? Advance one to be recognized," and if recognized, he commands, "Advance relief" or Advance patrol," as the case may be.

1082. Q. What does a sentry do in case several parties approach his post from several directions at the same time?

A. All are halted in turn and the senior advanced.

1083. Q. If a sentry is in conversation with a party and other persons approach his post, what does he do?

A. Halt them in turn and continues his conversation, unless they are senior to the person to whom he is talking, in which case he advances them at once.

1084. Q. In what order do the commanding officer and officials of the guard and others come or rank?

A. Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day, Officers of the Guard, Officers, Patrols, Reliefs, Non-commissioned Officers of the Guard in order of rank and friends.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR SENTINELS AT GUARD HOUSE

1085. Q. What orders are the sentries at the guard-house required to memorize?

A. (*a*) *Between reveille and retreat to turn out the guard for all persons designated by the Commanding Officer, for all colors or standards not cased, and in time of war for all armed parties approaching my post, except troops at drill and relief and detachments of the guard.*

(*b*) *At night, after challenging any person or party, to advance no one but call the corporal of the guard, repeating the answer to the challenge.*

(*c*) *The sentinel at the post of the guard has charge of the prisoners except when they have been turned over to the prison guard or overseers.*

(*d*) *He will allow none to escape.*

(*e*) *He will allow none to cross his post leaving the guard-house except when passed by an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard.*

(*f*) *He will allow no one to communicate with prisoners without permission from proper authority.*

(*g*) *He will promptly report to the corporal of the guard any suspicious noise made by the prisoners.*

(*h*) *He will be prepared to tell whenever asked, how many prisoners are in the guard-house and how many are out at work elsewhere.*

(*i*) *Whenever prisoners are brought to his post returning from work or elsewhere, he will halt them and call the corporal of the guard, notify him of the number of prisoners returning. Thus "Corporal of the guard, so many prisoners."*

(*j*) *He will not allow prisoners to pass into the guard-*

house until the corporal of the guard has responded to the call and ordered him to do so.

1086. Q. After receiving an answer to his challenge, the sentry at the guard-house does what?

A. Calls: "Corporal of the guard, so and so," repeating the answer to the challenge.

1087. Q. How long does he remain in the challenging position?

A. Until the corporal has recognized or advanced the person challenged.

1088. Q. Does the sentry salute the person or party challenged?

A. Yes, if that person is entitled to a salute.

1089. Q. When does he resume walking his post?

A. As soon as the person has been recognized, advanced or saluted.

1090. Q. What does the sentry do at the approach of the new guard at guard mounting?

A. He calls: "Turn out the guard, armed party."

1091. Q. If the person named by the sentinel does not desire the guard formed he will salute. What does the sentinel do?

A. He will call: "Never mind the guard."

1092. Q. After calling: "Turn out the guard," does a sentinel call: "Never mind the guard," on the approach of an armed party?

A. No, sir.

1093. Q. In case the guard is already formed, does he still turn it out for the person entitled to the compliment?

A. Yes, sir.

1094. Q. What will a sentinel at the guard house do in case of fire or disorder in sight or hearing?

A. Call the corporal of the guard and report the facts to him.

1095. Q. What is a countersign?

A. A word used as an aid to guards and sentinels in identifying persons who are authorized to pass at night. It is usually the name of some battle.

1096. Q. What is a parole?

A. A word used as a check on the countersign and given only to those entitled to inspect the guard. It is usually the name of some general.

1097. Q. Are countersigns and paroles much used?

A. They are not.

1098. Q. What should a sentry do if a prisoner attempts to escape?

A. He should immediately prepare his rifle for firing and call "Halt." If the prisoner fails to halt he should again call "Halt," and if he fails to halt this time (and the sentry sees no other way of stopping him) the sentry will fire upon him.

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